INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 93--- BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 19 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

A and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Apr.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		1 ,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	*	16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
25 ,,	MALWA		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 ,,	MANTUA		10,913
15 ,,	NALDERA *		16,088
22 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,592
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883
5th July	DUMANA ..	8'427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

25th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
27th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
19th April	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	SHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Wallace Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	19 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	20 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th May,
Hakodate Maru..	6303	7th May	20th ,,
Keiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	6845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg- "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th April	20th April
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 954.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—
G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

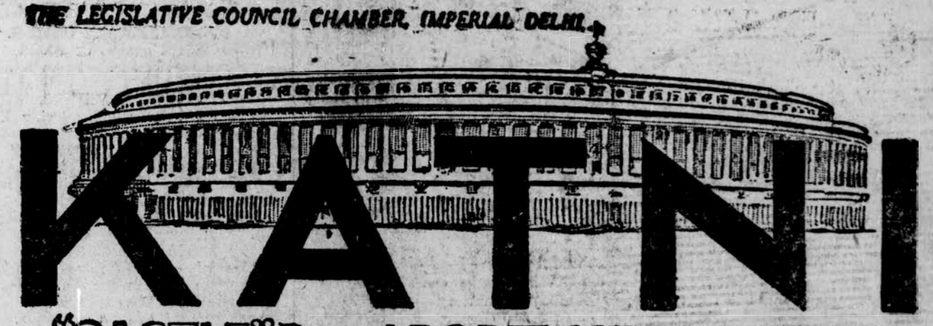
From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1 1/2 ANNAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE BEST KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. CASTLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C.MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co, Chief Agents, Esoof Building. D Li: treet Mazagon Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

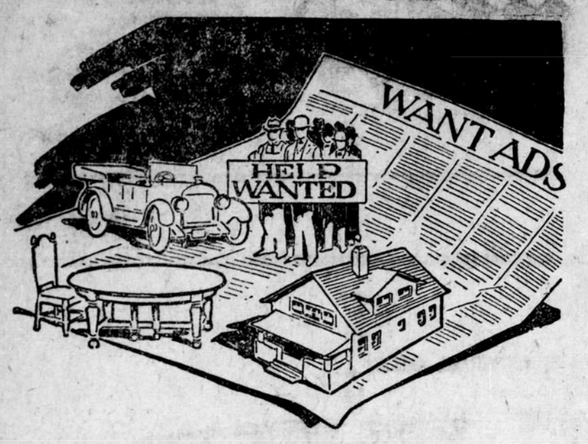
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....



Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts. every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—"—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—"—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— An experienced CHAUFFEUR, capable of driving American Motor Cars. Apply to Box No. 51 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED— An expert SIZING MASTER for J C. Mills, Ltd. Gwalior. Pay according to qualifications. Must be a B. Sc. with knowledge of applied chemistry. Apply with full testimonials and salary desired, to MANAGER, Jiajirao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior.
A 30272

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED AT NAGPUR.—A BRANCH SECRETARY for the C. P. Branch of the Company. Gentlemen conversant with office and agency organisation work should apply stating age, experience, past connections, credentials, etc. Preference will be given to university men with good family connections. Security deposit Rs. 2,000/- necessary. Permanent position and prospects to good able man. Apply to the MANAGER, ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
A 30277

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET in Linden House, Apollo Bunder one big shop, facing the Taj Hotel, very rare opportunity. Please apply to—AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder. Phone 22634.
C 30270

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED— One CALENDER of 3 or 5 bowls new or second hand, Please quote lowest prices to the Manager, The Khalsa Spinning & Weaving Mills, Delhi.
30263

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS, BOOK-SELLERS and BOOK-LOVERS to buy books cheaply. Rate of shilling is ten annas only. Books on all subjects available. Marathi books are sold at half price. Make your choice out of a large stock of English books—novels, essays, poetical works, books on India—at only 8 annas per copy. A sure bargain for the purchaser. Up-country orders for assorted books, English or Marathi, are promptly executed. No catalogues. 8 annas' books include: Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Garden of Verses;" Gertrude Page's "Supreme Desire" and "The Pathway"; Conan Doyle's "White Company;" Ballantyne's "Martin Rattler" and "Dog Crusoe"; Select poetical works of Shelley; Wordsworth, Oscar Wilde; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith"; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive"; De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" Molier's Separate plays; Quiller-Couch's "Historical tales from Shakespeare" and a good many books on India. S. GOVIND AND CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R812.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1/2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1927, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 31st March, 1928.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 23rd April, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30265

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER TILE FLOORING FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of Rubber flooring for the New Main Line Station Building at Victoria Terminus. The area to be covered is approximately 19,000 sq. feet.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Rubber Tile Flooring for the New Main Line Station Building, Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1928.

4. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, dated 16th April, 1928.
30279

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTION MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a dividend of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference share and a final dividend of Rs. 90 (free of Income Tax) per ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1927. These dividends are payable to shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 31st March, 1928.

The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street on and after MONDAY, 23rd April, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30284

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT NO 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND THE GYMKHANA TENNIS COURT.

Property of G. C. Stileman, Esq., and others.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd April, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) very valuable furniture, rich glass, and porcelainware, platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, carpets, drawing-room Chesterfield and Jacobean suites, cabinets, cottage piano, phonograph, hat stands, reclining sofas, E. lamps and fans, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, American roll top tables, silver and book cases, Jacobean furniture, iron safe, screens, partition, etc., etc. The above is now on view, and the catalogues will be published.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD SOLID OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ALSO MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE WHOLE BUNGALOW.

Property of Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Mayer, I.M.S., and others, at Warden Road, opposite Topkhana next to the Daver Hall.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), very valuable and handsome household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, such as sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinnerwaggons, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, sweet toned piano and phonograph, iron safe on stand, English ice boxes, wooden and iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, dressing chival and tables, marble top tables, E. lamps and fans, E. ceiling fans, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs large size iron safe, on stand with master keys, ver little used Singer sewing machine, Remington Typewriter, and very rare, handsome telescopic, French maker, made by Maple, large dining table, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view from this day at noon.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE INCLUDING FURNITURE, ETC. OF SULTAN MAHOMED RASHID HOTEL.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Kupaji Dolaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mahomedu Miya Sarkhot, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst Road, opposite Null Bazar Market, all stock-in-trade including furniture etc., etc. of the Mortgagor's Hotel known as Sultan Mahomed Rashid Hotel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONRAD VEIDT
MASTER OF CHARACTER PORTRAYAL
In a gripping melodrama of a surgeon sent to prison for painlessly killing an incurable patient.
A MAN'S PAST
NEXT SATURDAY:
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
As a madcap dancer who vamps her own husband
IN
HER SISTER FROM PARIS
WITH
RONALD COLMAN

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 10 p.m.
A great Historical Production
CATHERINE THE GREAT
featuring
GERTRUDE DE LALSKY
Scenes of Pomp and Splendour reproduced on an unparalleled scale.

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THE EXPLOITS of THE EMDEN
have amazed the world and extorted the Highest Praise wherever shown!
PRODUCED UNDER THE AEGIS of the
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with some of the Officers and men who originally belonged to that German Raider!

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"THE GAUCHO"
Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
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6-30 and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
TO-DAY
QUEEN OF SHEBA
WITH
BETTY BLYTHE

A PAGE
FROM
Ireland's History of the Struggle for Home-rule
'MY NEW CURATE'
a sublime and edifying drama in 4 acts adapted from the novel of Canon Sheenan.
To be staged by
The Bandra Arts Circle
On SUNDAY, 22nd April 1928
at 6-30 p.m.
IN
St. Andrew's High School Hall, BANDRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M.
Mr. W. R. Banward
presents
A. MOGUILEWSKY
The Eminent
RUSSIAN VIOLINIST
and
DUCHESS NADYA
of Leuchtenberg (at the Piano.)
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SATURDAY, 21st at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 22nd at 6-30 p.m.
Prices as usual. Booking at Rose.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS DOWN ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS— OUTLOOK UNFAVOURABLE—COLD WEATHER DELAYING GERMINATION—REPLANTING NECESSARY—CONSIDERABLE BUYING—PRICES RISE 45 POINTS—BEARISH BOLL-WEEVIL REPORT—PROFIT-TAKING DEPRESS PRICES—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 POINT LOWER TO 2 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 17.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 10 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool quotations Crop reports were distinctly unfavourable and the forecast indicated possibility further unwanted rains over the Eastern belt. Cold weather is seriously delaying germination and considerable replanting is necessary. This was coupled with good trade demand and fairly steady consumption influenced enormous buying, causing a rise of 45 points from the opening low level. Reports of less weevil emergence on the 1st day of April this season than last year induced heavy profit-taking resulting in a sharp collapse. The market closed irregular 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Spot prices closed at 20.35c. with no change. The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points with Spot quotation unaltered at 19.87c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, April 17.

Previous Close	19.71	
10 a.m. lowest opening	19.61	—.10
11 a.m.	19.75 plus	.04
12 noon	19.84 plus	.13
1-20 p.m. highest	20.06 plus	.35
3 p.m. close	19.72 plus	.01
Range 45 points.		

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Think that fundamentals largely outweigh bearish views weevil emergence."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America, dated 17th instant:—

Sharp rally May position followed by realising.

Reuter:—New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, later rallied on large consumption and then again declined partially on realising.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 17.

May	19.87
July	19.72 plus .01
October	19.69 plus 01
December	19.50 —.01
January	19.43 plus .02
Middling Spot	20.35

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. S. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	17-4-28 7560000	12158000
Do. Yesterday	do 18000	19000
Exports to date	do 5980000	9353000
Stock at Ports	13-4-28 1620000	2268000
Do. Interior Towns	do 803000	88000
Do. Liverpool	13-4-28 879000	1392000
Visible Supply	13-4-28 4368000	6034000
Quantity in Sight	do 12794000	17228000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 17.

May	19.63 plus .07
July	19.47 plus .06
Middling Spot	19.87

NEW YORK.

New York, April 17.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.89
July	19.75
October	19.62

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	20.01
July	19.84
October	19.73

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	19.60
July	19.45
October	19.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 17.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 17.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-7|16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 17.

Demand Bills 488.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £9-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LIVERPOOL.

ENORMOUS LIQUIDATION IN EGYPTIANS—AMERICAN FUTURES OPENED 9 POINTS LOWER—REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—TRADE FIXING—CALL SALES.

Liverpool, April 17.

The Liverpool American futures market opened easy at a decline of 9 points being influenced by weakness of Egyptian futures. Prices remained quiet during the early session, but improved later on reports of unfavourable weather over the cotton belt. Trade fixed call sales and prices registered a sharp rally. The close was very steady at a rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot sales amounted to 7,000 bales and prices closed 18 points lower at 11.10d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed 1 point lower to 6 points higher. After a rise of about 4d. per lb. since the beginning of the present year there was considerable accumulation of long interest, which was liquidated to some extent in Egyptian futures market causing a break of 70 to 75 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 17th inst:—

"Market irregular. Market would have been worse but for low temperatures are interfering with Germination. Considerable replanting is necessary."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-20 a.m.: "No change in crop prospects, thing purchase on decline."

8-55 p.m.: "Late selling New York on bearish boll-weevil report, 1st April emergence smaller than last year."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.: dated 17th inst. (11-20 a.m.):

"Weather reports generally more favourable. South selling."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 16th instant:—

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) Liverpool market declined early on scattered selling and in sympathy with the Egyptian market, it improved in late session on weather news and forecast of rains in the East, and on trade fixing call sales.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liverpool cables: Egyptian water supply improving.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.69 plus .01
May	10.58	10.64 plus .01
June		10.59 plus .03
July	10.48	10.56 plus .03
August		10.49 plus .03
September		10.45 plus .04
October	10.30	10.40 plus .05
November		10.33 plus .05
December		10.33 plus .05
January	10.24	10.33 plus .05
February		10.32 plus .04
March	1.024	10.32 plus .04
April		10.32 plus .05
Middling Spot		11.10 —.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17.

Scinde Fully Good	8.15—.20
Scinde Fine	8.35—.20
Scinde Superfine	8.55—.20
Bengal Good	7.95—.20
Bengal Fully Good	8.15—.20
Bengal Fine	8.35—.20
Oomra Good	8.45—.20
Oomra Fully Good	8.70—.20
Oomra Fine	8.95—.20
Broach Fully Good	9.55—.20
Broach Fine	9.80—.20
Broach Superfine	10.05—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17.

April	20.47—.70
May	20.57—.70
June	20.67—.70
July	20.75—.75
August	20.73—.75
September	20.73—.75
October	21.02—.73
November	20.97—.73
December	20.97—.73
January	20.91—.72
February	20.89—.72
March	20.86—.72
April	20.86—.72
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.25—.70

LINSEED.

London, April 17.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-6-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
April shipment Hull paid £15-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay ton:
April|May shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 17.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:
May|Aug. delivery paid 30|9.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:
Sept|Dec. delivery buyers 31|9.

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—EASIER LIVERPOOL—STRIKE POSITION IMPROVING. CLOSED UNSETTLED.

Bombay, April 18.

Yesterday night on reports of considerable rise in American futures, the local market showed great deal of excitement with a fairly large business estimated at about 20,000 bales. Prices of Broach July-August were quoted at Rs. 378|8 and early morning at 1-30 a.m. it reached as high as Rs. 380. However easier tendency towards the close of New York market wiped out the improvement and the local market opened to-day at Rs. 371|8 for July-August delivery and gradually improved to Rs. 373|12. Scattered selling checked the rise and Liverpool opening prices being easy rates at 4-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	366	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	372	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	337	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	311	8	0

SEWRI.

Bombay, April 18.

Reports of a decline of 12 points at Liverpool helped the decline and prices of Broach J.-A. after opening at Rs. 371|4 declined to Rs. 370|8. Improved strike position and Improving Liverpool quotations induced buying and prices hardened to Rs. 372|8. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 365|8
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 372.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 335|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 310|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

April	225.50—2.50
July	232.50—2.00
Oct.	237.30—2.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 18.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M.	300	1,000

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal 310 May.
Broach 365 A/M.
Broach 371 J/A.
Oomra 335 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 18

Bengal	334	327	320	313	305
S. P.	332	325	318	311	303
Rajputana	33	3237	320	313	309
Broach		381	376	369	364
P. A		399	394	387	379
K. V.		381	376	371	366
Dholera		376	372	367	366
Kalajin		381	376	371	366
Surat		439	434	429	425
Rajpipla		439	434	429	424
Navsari		464	459	454	445
Oomra No. 3	352	345	338	328	
C. P. No. 1	377	370	363	353	
C. P. No. 2	365	358	351	341	
Khandesh		332	322	312	302
Mathia			317	307	297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 18.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	567	287,183	306,100
Central India	1,248	273,894	266,576
Barsi & Nagar	1,051	273,464	184,077
Hyderabad|Gaorani	481	104,816	64,742
Berar	4,308	619,105	535,600
Central Provinces	2,238	272,798	219,049
Total Oomras	9,893	1,831,264	1,576,144
Dholera		115,545	121,713
N.-W. Provinces		63,060	54,169
Rajputana	354	41,804	43,127
Sind-Punjab	113	132,715	110,184
Broach	4,281	136,720	119,029
Coompta & Dharwar	1,336	40,964	59,639
Westerns-Northerns	1,383	11,947	21,176
Cocoanada		a	403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	58	12,953	7,911
Persian		4,455	3,628
American	1,649	32,947	146,913
Egyptian & African		34,708	39,161
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	3	69	51
Total	19,070	2,459,155	2,308,254

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 18.
1st Sept. to 12th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	6,184	463,792	227,618
Japan & China	6,806	735,436	1,130,945
Coast Ports	103	18,051	12,132
Up-country by Rail		67,093	73,567
Afloat in harbour fuor Europe, China and Japan		8,423	12,764
Total	13,087	1,292,789	1,456,994

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, April 18.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	6	9
Vaishakha	21	6	9
Jaitha	21	7	3
National City	21	9	0

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60	0	0
London Ready	26	4	0
Forward	26	4	0
London and Shanghai	2-7-3	2-7-3	
New York Cent	57	10	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Vaishakha	59/14	60/	59/14	60/
Jaitha	59/13	59/14	59/13	59/15

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 18.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 1/4 April/May
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 130-1|2.
Bank's buying 60 Dafs 127-1|2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 136-3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 174-1|2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-1/2.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4.88-3|8 17th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-1|8 18th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 13|32 17th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 17th inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.33 17th inst.
London|Italy 92.50 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 17th inst. £4|4|10-1|2; 16th inst. £4|4|11.
Silver London Ready 17th inst. 26-1|4; 16th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver London Forward 17th inst. 26-1|4; 16th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 17th inst. 57-5|8; 16th inst. 57-1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos 17th inst. 4-1|32 p.c. 16th inst. 4-1|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 17th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.; 16th inset. 4-1|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 18.

3 Months 4-1/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3-4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In good demand.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

	Delivery Contract April	May Ready	Red leafy.
Bengal Superfine			325
Benga; Fine			320
Bengal FG.			310
Sindh-Punjab Fine			320
Sindh-Punjab FG.			310
Wardha-Hingt. Fine			360/62
Nagpur Fine			360/62
Yeotmal Fine			350/52
Arvi Fine			250/45
Amraoti Fine			343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine			340/42
Mulkapur Fine			335/37
Khandesh Fine			326/28
Muthia Fine			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.			375
Purna FG. GS.			340
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.			
Indore/Ujjain Fine			355
Burwah Sanavad Fine			340
Surat			+75
Navsari			+95
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			+4 A./May
Westerns MG.			386 —2/3
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia			435
Miraj/Sangli			390
Comnta Good			395 +27/8
Dhollera			—1
Kadi/Viragam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 18.

500 Japan T. & Co. C. P. 2 350/353
200 Japan T. & Co. Amraoti 342
100 Japan T. & Co. Wun 354
200 Japan T. & Co. Khirakva 334
200 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 305
100 Currimbhai Ujjain 351
200 Volkart Bros. Amalaer 317
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 320
100 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 317
100 Volkart Bros. Pachora 315
200 Ralli Bros Kalanja 326
200 Forbes & Co. Shegaon 335
100 Birla Bros. Neemuch 325
200 G. G Kesha Kalajin 358
600 L. K Vashanjee Jambusar 386
200 Toyomankwa Khamgaon 315

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

BEAR PRESSURE IN TATA IRONS.

Bombay, April 18.

Cotton mill shares opened easy on account of strike and declined further on short selling. At the decline there was some covering but prices could not hold the improvement. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 888|12 and declined to Rs. 886|4 to improve to Rs. 890 on short covering. The close was quiet at Rs. 888|12. Fazal fluctuated between 851|4 and 857|8. Century opened at Rs. 400 and declined to Rs. 397|8 but again recovered to Rs. 400|-.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bear pressure in Tata Iron shares declined defd. price to Rs. 297|8 after the opening level of Rs. 305|-. At the decline firm support was noticeable and prices rallied. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1,125|- but improved to Rs. 1,131|4. Alcock and Indian Cements ruled firm with fairly good demand.

Business for June settlement will commence from 21st instant.

COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	368/12
100	Alliance	80
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dying	888/12
250	Bradbury	400
100	Century	407/8
100	Colaba Land	126/4
500	Central India Pt.	507/8
100	Kurla	165
100	Crescent	165
250	Curim.	250
500	David	260
250	Dawn	600
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	857/8
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Petit	400
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	122/8
100	Indian Bleaching	283/12
100	Indore Malwa	356/4
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	22
150	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	237/8
100	Luxmi Cotton	6750
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
100	Morarjee	1875
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1860
200	New Great	265
10	New City	110
100	Pabaney	262/8
100	Pearl	563/12
100	Phoenix	400 xd
250	Simpley	162/8
100	Sholapur	7475
50	Swan	135
100	Swadeshi	496/4
500	Tata Mill	66
500	Vishnu Cotton	6000

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1475
127	Imperial	365
50	India	89/8
20	Baroda	92
25	Central	26
25	Eastern	94
£12 1/2	National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	900
	Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen.	Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88/9
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Electric	118
100	Andhra Valley	762/8
100	Alcock	420
125	Br. Burma	827/8
10	B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8	sh. Burma Pet.	4/11
100	B. Tramway	153/2
50	B. Tramway	68
100	Bombay Steam	271/4
50	Bombay Telephone	47/4
10	Bundi Cement	23/4
200	Indian Cement	318/12
	Central India Mining	16
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2	Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	850
100	Katni Ordinary	237/8
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10	Punjab P. Cement	15/6
10	Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10	Shivrajpur	36
75	Tatao Iron Drd.	84/14
20	Tata Iron Defd	305
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96/12
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100	Tata Hydro	1131/4
100	Tata Oil	36
100	Tata Power Ord.	582/8
100	Tata Power Pref.	920
215	Scindhia Steam	16/11

PREFERENCE SHARES.

18	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100	7|12 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	6[illegible]
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
530	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500	5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

SECURIITES

Bombay, April 18.

4 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-3.
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/10.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.
Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8/6 1945-52 Rs. 106/10
Tone of Market.—Steady, good enquiry.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 18.

	cwts.
Wheat	10,098
Linseed	17,469
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,327
Gingellyseeds	4,014
Poppyseed	544
Groundnuts	13,736
Castorseed	6,939
Rice	21,755
Myrabollams	33,352
Cottonseed	10,771
Mowraseed	308
Gram	2,227
Joowar	12,285
Barley	276
Bajree	947
Coal	5,514 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Week ending 14th April, 1928

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	155	12,794	17,228
Receipts at U.S. Ports	75	7,705	12,104
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	34	1,189	2,274
To Continent	55	3,959	5,307
To Japan, Canada etc.	12	968	1,689
Total	101	6,116	9,270
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	292	11,907	13,488
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	49	2,187	2,251
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,620	2,268
Stocks at American Interior Towns		803	888
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,945	2,916
Total		4,368	6,072
Last week		4,497	6,180
Difference on week		—129	—108
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		879	1,566
U.S.A. Consumption during March		581	634
Total U.S.A. Consumption upto end of Mar. 1928		4,780	4,719
U.S.A. Mill Stocks		1,593	1,980

	This week	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India	100	nil
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	53,300	53,200

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers -|8-1|8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 17.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 17.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|10-1|2

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 18.

Ridderkerk, Cocton, Hamburg.
Mirzapore, Dickinson, Kobe.
Zayoni, Meryless, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.

Suez Maru, Yoshiva, Kobe.
Sutton Hall, Walmsley, Manchester.
Ellora, Davies, Mombassa.
Domala, Kitsar, Karachi.

LOADING.

April 18.

Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer C|Canterbury for Liverpool.
Steamer Chybassa for Karachi.
Steamer Lowblath for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Macvicar for Dunkirk.

S. S. Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Ridderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Zayoni,:—The P. G. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Zayoni, arrived in harbouur yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S. S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Suez Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Suez Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Sutton Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Manchester, with a general cargo.

S. S. Domala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Domala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Extra mail steamer Ellora, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 18.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—4 bales carpets, D Yacobzada Co; 15 bales carpets, H A Aminoff; 10 bales carpets, Eastern Express and Co; 1 bdle carpets, M M and Co; 9 bales cow hides, H Mutha and Co; 10 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd; 5 bdles goat skins, A Shustry; 5 bdles carpets, A Jamshedoff; 34 carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 19 bdles carpets, F Hajeeoff; 55 bales cow hides, P Hassam; 10 bales Buffalo hides, M H Ladha; 26 bales cow hides, J Govind and Co; 37 cwt. Fish maws, H A Muhamed and Sons; 15 bales skins various, Grindlay and Co; 9 bdles lamb skins and 28 bdles fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 15 bales cow hides, M H Ladha; 8 bdles carpets, M M I Afshan; 60 cwts groundnut kernels, and 40 cwts capsicum, M Ismail; 128 cwts Chutney, F Nowrojee; 1214 cwts linseed oil cakes, Grindlay and Co; 4 bales fox skins, Eastern Express Co.

For Marseilles:—325 cwts Mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co,

S. S. Britania for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, G Arbuthnot; 5 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales wool, Meyer Nissim.

For Marseilles:—3 bales cotton yarn, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts Gum Olibanum, A H A H Mowjee; 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For New York:—7 bales skins various, S Rahimbuksh.

S. S. Clan Malcolm for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, Anglo Siam Corporation; 55 bales Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—1000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Gorio Ltd; 500 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros;

S. S. Rananfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, P Ratanjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Textile Products; 2 cases wet Casings, Various Casing Supply and Co; 125 bales goat hair, Cox and King Ltd; 1 case intestines, A Shustry; 60 cwts gum Olibanum, A H A H Mowjee; 55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 87 bales cotton fly, Textile Products and Ltd; 440 bales cotton, Japanese Cotton Trading Co; 63 cwts Gum Kadaya, D Mowjee and Co.

For Antwerp:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 544 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 77 bales cotton waste, H M Chandulal and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co; 220 bales cotton, Japanese Cotton Trading Co.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Steetoga for New York:—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bdles Numdas, M M and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas; 25 bales goat skins, Walker and Co; 273 cwts Gum Karaya, N Muljee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas, 60 bales goat skins, M Mohnamed Ali and Co.

S. S. Gawge Park for Marseilles:—1,001 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas.

For Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts Linseeds, K M Nathoo; 285 bales cotton, C Thakersey and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Raj Ram and Co.

S. S. C|Geneva for Liverpool:—2,000 cwts Myrabollams, C Jawanlal and Co; 480 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Geneva for Geneva:—47 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Warlaby for Antwerp:—167 cwts mustard seed, S M Rajeram and Co; 115 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal.

S. S. Sutton Hall for Barcelona:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mundra for London:—787 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Grindlay and Co; 445 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Suez Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 600 bales cotton, S Joharmal: 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Delta for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 560 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Tokoshima Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 900 bales cotton, Brail A Bros.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly bullion report on the 18th inst:—

Our Silver market shows a net advance of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. During the greater part of the week the market was steady on maintained Shanghai Exchange but declined somewhat at the close on selling by local dealers and the selling on Calcutta account. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/15 on the 16th instant and the lowest Rs. 59/7 on the 10th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/8. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-7 1/8 on the 16th instant and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 10th instant.

The London price is the same. The premium of 0 3/16 for ready over forward has now disappeared. The market was steady with small business passing; India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. America was generally disposed to sell. The New York price is 57 1/4 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 16th instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 12th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11.

As the Shanghai Exchange appears reluctant to go over 2-7 1/8, we do not favour purchases at current prices but would sell short in strong markets with to average sales should the market go higher.

Advertising Topics

No. 6

Attracting the public with a spectacular advertisement is one thing. Selling the public is another.

The advertisement that gets the business happens to *say something* that interests the greatest number of people. It does far more than attract.

The whole secret of writing advertisement that sell the thousands is predicated on that factor.

The chief difference between advertising that makes the cash box jingle, and advertising "that keeps your name before the public" while competition gets the business, is also predicated on that factor.

Bombay Chronicle

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 1 9
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	94 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 15 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 1 10½
Attock Oil	1 5 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 5 0
Burma Corporation	Rs. 0 12 9
British American Tobacco	£ 5 16 3
Courtaulds	4 4 4½
Calico Printers	1 11 3
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 10 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 8 1½
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4 13 9
James Finlay Ord.	4 17 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 16 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	5 17 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 9
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	4 8 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 4 4½
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 3
British Burma Pets	0 7 0
Rubber Plants Invest. Trust Ord.	1 11 3
Soudan Plantations	3 18 9
Vickers Ord.	0 13 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0 12 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 11 3

Oil shares—Quiet.
Industrials—Strong.
Rubbers.—Steadier at lower levels.
Stock of rubber in London—58,962 tons
Increase on week.—230 tons.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)
Bombay, April 17.

	1927-28 Bales.	1926-27 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
13th to 16th April	55631	42082	+ 13549
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept to 16th April	2440085	2302404	+ 137688
SHIPMENTS.			
13th to 16th April.			
United Kingdom		240	— 240
Continent	5883	10325	— 4442
China, Japan & Coast Ports		19464	—19464
Total	5883	30028	—24146
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 16th April.			
United Kingdom	50812	57394	— 6573
Continent	417028	231718	+ 185310
China	101550	152912	— 51362
Japan	632519	995848	—362828
Coast Ports	18151	14249	+ 3502
U. S. A.	1725	726	+ 999
Total	1221785	1400692	—178907
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	5026	2041	+ 2985
China, Japan & Coast Ports	26152	4260	+ 21892

STETEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 6th April.

	1928.	1927.
Madras	8906	14007
Bombay	40214	25521
Sind	2467	1759
Bengal	2305	1728
United Provinces	362	77
Punjab	11933	6316
Central Prvinces	10365	394
Berar	30418	7633
N. W. F. Provinces	.....	.....
Ajmer/Merwara	1481	1254
Burma (a)	192	192
Jodhpur State	.....	.....
Alipura State	.....	.....
Rajpipla State	2787	1378
Jaipur State	260	217
Baroda State	7495	3066
Nabha State	513	1360
Cambay State	407	85
Alwar State	.....	.....
Holkar State	3230	.....
Katosan State	.....	.....
Hyderabad State	10877	.....
Barwani State	.....	.....
Nawanagar State	556	.....
Chhota Udepur	502	.....
	125271	68573

1st Sept. to 5th April.

	1927-28	1926-27.
Madras	64636*	112954
Bombay	472037*	463032
Sind	108556*	106123
Bengal	20107	17378
United Provinces	158206	174664
Punjab	693634*	599849
Central Provinces	392805*	326929
Berar	732104*	718179
N. W. F. Provinces	.....	573
Ajmer/Merwara	33019	30467
Burma	2[illegible]09	38310
Jodhpur State	1771	[illegible]06
Alipura State	216	1827
Rajpipla State	12508	25355
Jaipur State	12043	6691
Baroda State	31848	27484
Nabha State	27266	19126
Cambay State	824	452
Alwar State	168	1038
Holkar State	111338	.....
Katosan State	.....	.....
Hyderabad State	415345*	.....
Barwani State	19551	11849
Nawanagar State	5135	.....
Chhota Udepur	900	.....
	3308426	2676453

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

14th April, 1928.

1. Consumption of Indian Cotton in Mills in British India. (Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act).

Bales of 400 lbs.:—

Bombay Island, during February, 1928, 54,110, 1927, 63,170, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28, 331,799, 1926-27, 413,454.

Ahmedabad, during February 1928, 24,889, 1927, 22,457, 1st Sept. to 29th February, 1927-28, 148,445, 1926-27, 133,935.

Bombay Presidency, during February 1928, 92,034, 1927, 97,760, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28, 564,779, 1926-27 629,780.

Madras Presidency, during February 1928, 14,488, 1927, 14,259, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28, 93,364, 1926-27, 90,673.

United Provinces, during February 1928, 14,807, 1927 16,488, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 89,021, 1926-27 103,127.

Central Provinces and Berar, during February 1928, 9,592, 1927, 8,995, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 57,312, 1926-27 55,907.

Bengal, during February 1928, 7,363, 1927 7,194, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 44,601, 1926-27 44,880.

Punjab and Delhi during February 1928 3,822, 1927 3,331, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 24,069, 1926-27 20,096.

Rest of British India during February 1928 976, 1927 989, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 5,839, 1926-27 6,324.

Total for British India during February 1928 143,682, 1927 149,016, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 878,985, 1926-27 950,787.

2. Consumption of raw cotton in Mills in Indian States.

Bales of 400 lbs.:—

1. Hyderabad during February 1928 1,361, 1927 983, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 7,937, 1926-27 6,889.

2. Mysore during February 1928 3,266, 1927 3,470, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 21,293, 1926-27 21,969.

3. Baroda during February 1928 3,783, 1927 3,868, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 23,152, 1926-27 23,580.

4. Gwalior during February 1928, 1,938, 1927 1,974, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 12,150, 1926-27 11,304.

5. Indore during February 1928 5,004, 1927 4,281, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 32,851, 1926-27 23,841.

Total during February 1928 15,352, 1927 14,576, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 97,383, 1926-27 87,583.

Other Indian States (Calculated from Yarn production) during February 1928 3,630, 1st Sept. to 29th February 1927-28 25,229.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, April 17.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Saga Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Maize Starch Peer	11 8 0
Dectine (Potato White)	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	7 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7 8 0
Solium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Solium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium in Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium in Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphde Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 8 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	26 8 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 4 0
Lithargo Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 0
Antimony Salt	0 5 9
Hydro Sulphide R.A.S.F.	0 9 9
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 8 9
Acetic Acid	0 6 7
Formal-de-hyde.	0 5 11

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	133-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	54
Eastern Bank	7-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	91-1|2
Conversion Loan	78
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-7|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-7|8
Consols	56-5|8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-7|8
Victory Bonds	93-3|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-3|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	29.02
T.T. Milan on London	92.51
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 17.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes. April shipment sellers 53|3.
Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes. April|May shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
Apl|May shipment Continent paid 55|3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 55|.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|3.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt: 14|4.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-3|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 17.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	64-7|8
Copper Braziers	74-3|4
Yellow Metal	64-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	235-3|4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 18.

The Market has ruled firm to-day evidencing a rise of abut an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 10-1/2 pe cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
" April Rs. 10/1 per cwt FBH.
" June Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
" July/Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
" Octo/Dec. Rs. 9-9 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Firm.

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 17th inst.

"America cables sugar good character buying appearing."

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th April 1928.

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.858 inches (.012 above normal.)

Barometer (correct) to at 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.740 inches (.009 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. Barometer in past 24 hrs. +.011 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.1 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 73.0 degrees (1.8 above normay.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 133 miles.

Velocity of baxibnb gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky) cloudy—10. 3.

WEATHER REPORT

RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA, April 18.

The low pressure area over the United Provinces has moved further eastwards and now extends up to Chota Nagpur, and there has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. Local rain has continued along the Western Himalayas with an extension into the Punjab southwest.

The weather remains slightly unsettled near the Andamans and local rain has again fallen in Burma.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Tavoy two inches: Amherst half; Toungoo quarter; Bhamo half; Myitkyina three quarters; Tezpur quarter; Gauhati, and Dhubri one; Silchar, and Cherrapunji three quarters; Chittagong and Mymensingh one; Dinajpur half; Darjeeling quarter; Roorkee half; Mukteswar one; Mussooree half; Dehra Dun quarter; Rawalpindi one; Simla half; Dharampur one; Dalhousie, Lyallpur and Montgomery half; Cherat one; and Peshawar and Parachinar half.

Forecast.—A decrease along the Western Himalayas and an extension in Northeast India.—A. P.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS

AMIR ABDULLAH'S VIEWS ON TRIBAL RAIDS

"Alahram" of Cairo publishes an interview with Amir Abdullah, the King of Transjordania, in which Amir expresses his views on tribal raids as follows:—

"There is not a single raid which can be said to have no political importance. They are, all and one, the result of a settled political scheme and there is not a single raid which takes place without the consent of Ibn Saud; on the contrary he issues instructions to his tribes and it was certainly Ibn Saud who instigated the tribes to commit excesses on our tribes."—"Shark-i-Yardun."

DECLARATION.

"Motamirul Watanul Suri" (Syrian Congress) issued the following declaration on 29th March, 1928:—

After continuous efforts and patient waiting for a long time and at the close of Beirut Conference the French High Commissioner has agreed to give Syrians the right to elect a legislative Committee. Syrians agreed in the Beirut Conference to co-operate with France on the basis of their national demands and the High Commissioner being convinced of the justice of our claims invited Ibrahim Bey Hanamin and Hasham Bey Anasi to confer with him on the important points. This Conferencce resulted in a statement by the High Commissioner admitting Syria's right of self-determination and of forming an elected body; also M. Bousa declared on behalf of French Government that France aimed at the unity of Syria. In spite of all this the old defective system of election has been enforced which does not guarantee free voting. There are many defects in the proposed constitution, but side by side with our agitation for full right it is advisable to make the best use of the present occasion.

TURKISH FILM COMPANY.

A Turkish Film Company is formed to prepare films of Asiatic interest but depicting modern life. The Company has gone to Cairo for outdoor work.—("Baridul Shark").

HOLY CARPET OF IBN SAUD.

The special correspondent of "Alakiram" writes from Jeddah that most probably Sultan Ibn Saud will send a representative to Egypt to negotiate on the question of the Holy Carpet. The only condition on which Sultan insists is that nothing against the Shariat (Islamic Law) should form part of the Holy Carpet. Sultan agrees to leave this question to be settled in a Conference of Ulma of Nejd, Egypt, India, etc.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MODERNITY.

An Association by name Lajnatul Difaulislamia (Committee for the defence of Islam) has been formed in Egypt to combat modernity that is daily increasing in all Islamic nations. It is decided to open branches in all parts of Egypt and to arrange lectures on the harms of modernity to the social system of Islam. Abdul Aziz Mohamed Dabis is the Secretary of the Central Committee.

NEW TREATY WITH TRANSJORDANIA.

A treaty was signed between Britain and Transjordania in which Britain recognises Transjordania as an independent State with Amir Abdullah as its head. Amir Abdullah agrees to abide by the following conditions:—

1. Amir will not increase his forces without the consent of Britain.
2. Transjordania will depend upon its own financial resources.
3. In cases of financial troubles Britain will give her aid or debt.
4. Amir will follow Britain's instructions in all important cases of contracts, coinage, debts, etc.—("Alahram").

NEW ERA FOR SYRIA.

New era began for Syria on the 28th March when the new law of electeion came into force. This differs little from the old one but an important point is gained in the fact that the new law will be the same for Damascus, Aleppo, and Derulzor, thus in a sense uniting Syria.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of March last, the Society employed in all 50 Agents, of these, 5 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work, and 2 were working at Bandra. The 37 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,237 individuals during the month. In 1,081 cases the accused were fined more or less.

In 80 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 53 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 22 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 16 loaders convicted, of whom 15 were fined Rs. 54/2/ in all, and 1 was acquitted. In 14 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals. In 10 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour:—

1210 animals were treated as out-patients, by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, on "Modern Industries and Opportunities to Indian Youths" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 20.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the mails of April 5, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 21.

Consumptives Homes Society Annual General Meeting, Seva Satan Building, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on the 29th instant via Colombo.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The South Indian Association, Matunga, will accord a public welcome to Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer, Dewan of Cochin and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the maidan opposite Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga, G. I. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 18th April 1928 tenders to the amount of £2,980,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 33 1/2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 25th April 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

FREE EYE-TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Madhave, L. C. P. and S. of the Blind Relief Association, treated 132 patients in the month of March 1928, of whom 98 were males and 34 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are between 2 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Spectacles were given free to poor patients.

JUVENILE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" presiding, when Bal Gandharve Master Vasant and Kavi Bhogilal will go through an interesting programme of music and Prof. Swaminarayan, Prof. T. D. Gajra and Messrs. G. G. Mahadevia and J. N. Manker will address the meeting.

KATHIAWAD D. S. V. M. MANDAL.

A general public meeting of the Kathiawad Dasha Shrimali Vanik Mitra Mandal will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. in the hall of Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, when Dr. Tribhovandas Odhavji Shah will preside and Doctor Pranjivandas M. Mehta and others will speak on "Sakriya Bhavna (the brotherhood). Special accommodation is arranged for ladies.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1928 was 1,660, of which 876 were women and 784 children, 370 being boys and 414 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 69.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 14th June 1928 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community studying in Government or recognised Colleges, Schools or Technical Institutes for scholarships for the year 1928-1929.

Destitute persons from the said community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

AN INCIDENT AT GENL. TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Mr. M. Desai writes from Ranchhod Bhowan, Girgaon narrating the experience that befell him. On 14th instant, at 3 p.m. he went to General Telegraph Office (Churchgate) to send a cable. Seeing an European gentleman handing over a cable to a clerk on the western side of the Counter, he took his place beside him waiting for his turn. As soon as the clerk returned him the receipt, he handed over his form to him. He promptly returned same directing him to the eastern side of the counter saying that the counter was meant for the Deposit Accounts only and added that he had accepted the telegram from the European because his superior had asked him to do so. He asked the clerk to give him his name which he declined to do.

MAHILA MANDAL HEALTH VOLUNTEERS' CLASS.

The Women Health Volunteers' Class organised by the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) and conducted by Dr. H. V. Tilak, H.S. Provincial Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was examined by Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, and Dr. H. D. Khote of the Grant Medical College on behalf of the National Baby and Health Week Committee, Bombay. Out of 28 candidates 21 have been declared successful, whose names are as follows:—

1 Mrs. Saraswatibai Dhurandhar, 2 Mrs. Parvatibai Talavadekar, 3 Miss Rakhmabai Rath, 4 Miss Hirabai Valavalkar, 5 Mrs. Kantabai Desai, 6 Mrs. Luxmibai Govande, 7 Miss Moselbai Aptekar, 8 Mrs. Tarabai Desai, 9 Miss Elizabeth Joseph, 10 Miss Segulabai David, 11 Mrs. Shantabai Chavan, 12 Miss Elizabeth Ezekiel, 13 Miss Pushpavati Vandrekar, 14 Mrs. Solomon, 15 Miss Lilabai Nerulkar, 16 Miss Mary Reuben, 17 Mrs. Savitabai Desai, 18 Mrs. Ambubai Desai, 19 Mrs. Kamalabai Kulkarni, 20 Miss Malatibai Vagale, 21 Miss Shantabai Vandrekar.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Talk "What to do when bitten by Insects."—By Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M. B. E. Master Walwalkar (of the Gandharva Natak Mandali)—Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-30 p.m.—A Light Concert. Mrs. D. A. Terry, Soprano. Will Sing:—From "Songs of the Hebrides", "Kennedy"; (a) An Island Sheiling Song, "Fraser"; (b) Kishmul's Galley; (c) An Eriskay Love Lilt; "We Wandered Once", "Brahms; "Minnelied", "Brahms"; "The Cloths of Heaven", "Dunhill; "Linden Lea", "Vaughan Williams". Tiddy Bills Will give some recitals of the works of Robert Service. The Trio of the s.s. "Genova", Will play Light Music.

11-0 p.m. God Save The King-Emperor.

TURF CLUB CASE.

SPECIAL DAY TO BE FIXED FOR HEARING

The case in which Mr. Joseph Baptista Bar-at-Law has filed a complaint against The Western India Turf Club and the members of its Committee was taken up by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate 2nd Court at Mazagon on Wednesday morning. It will be recalled that Mr. Baptista has charged the Turf Club under various provisions of the Gambling Act, the principal charge being that while under the terms of the license, the Turf Club is supposed to take bets from the public in point of pet, the system of the tote amounts to this that the public are really betting among themselves, the Turf Club merely declaring dividends and paying out the public moneys after deducting its own comission.

On the case being called up, His Worship informed Mr. Kemp Bar-at-Law that as his board was a very heavy one, it was not possible for the Court to take up the case on the day. His Worship promised to fix a special day for the hearing of legal arguments. Mr. Kemp replied that as he was likely to be out of Bombay he hoped the Court would fix a day which would suit his convenience.

His Worship: "Oh Yes, I understand that you have studied up the case, and I am willing to fix a day that will suit you. I am sure Mr. Baptista would like to be pitted against you, Mr. Kemp. (Laughter).

Mr. Kemp:—Thank you Sir but I doubt if Mr. Baptista agrees with your remarks. (Laughter).

Mr. Baptista:—I endorse His Worship's remarks—I am glad to be up against Mr. Kemp. (Laughter).

After some discussion, His Worship agreed to hear the case on a day before the regular Court Hours so that the work of the Court may not be held up.

Mr. Kemp Bar-at-Law with Mr. Garoo Solicitors appeared for the Turf Club, and Mr. Kaderbhoy Bar-at-Law with Mr. Alfred Baptista pleader, appeared in support of Mr. Baptista.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF STOVE ACCIDENT

Another fatality by stove occurred on Tuesday, the victim being a Gujarati woman. It appeared that Manibai (16) residing at Jambli Moholla was lighting a stove, when her clothes caught fire. She sustained extensive burns and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury once again suggested that the Gujarati women should refrain from using stoves.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 14th inst., the total mortality 594 was 6 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.7. The mortality for the 15th week of 1927 was 578 and death rate 23.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 682 and death rate 28.2.

Out of the total deaths 149 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 56 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 32 deaths.

Plague caused 17 attacks (including 1 imported) and 15 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 383 and compares favourably with that for the 15th week of 1927 when the figure was 303 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 340.

SHILOTRI BANK TO BE WOUND UP

FINAL ORDERS PASSED

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME TO BE CONSIDERED

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court passed final orders for the winding up of the Shilotri Bank.

The application for winding up was made by Mr. Jinnah who also asked for the appointment of Mr. Moos as liquidator.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad brought to the notice of the Court that a scheme was set on foot for the reconstruction of the Bank. Counsel said that it would be in the interest of the creditors as well as shareholders that the Bank should be resusciated and that at a meeting of certain creditors and shareholders held on the 4th instant certain features of a scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank were discussed and a resolution to that effect was passed. Counsel asked the Court to pass an order for the winding up of the Bank and also for the appointment of an official liquidator with the usual powers, but deferring the sale of the immovable properties of the Bank for two months in order that the scheme of reconstruction of the Bank might be brought up before the Court. If the scheme was accepted by the Court, Counsel pointed out, the creditors would get as. 4 in the rupee within six months of the sanction of the scheme and for the balance of as. 12 in the rupee, the creditors would have second preference shares and the shareholders would have in lieu of their shares, deferred shares under the new arrangement and the parties, who would put in the amount for reconstruction would have the first preference shares yielding interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Jinnah said that the order for the winding up must be made at once. He, however, had no objection to the immovable properties of the Bank being sold two months' hence.

The Court passed an order for the winding up of the Bank and appointed Mr. Moos as official liquidator. The Court also ordered that the sale of immovable properties would not be made for two months.

As for the reconstruction scheme his Lordship promised to consider it when ever it was brought to his notice.

LOSS THROUGH CASHIER'S FRAUD

MASTER NOT LIABLE FOR UNAUTHORISED ACT OF SERVANT

The collusive fraud of the cashiers of two firms had a sequel in the Bombay High Court when the losing firm brought an action against the other for recovering Rs. 75,000, the amount of the loss.

The parties in the suit are Girdharlal Ugarchand, plaintiffs, and Manilal Gokalbhai, defendants, both doing business as shroffs and having mutual dealings. Whenever one firm required a loan, they informed the other on the phone. The latter would send their cashier with the money and the 'sahi' book in which the cashier of the borrowing firm signed a receipt.

In the present case the cashiers of both the firms had committed a fraud in collusion and were sentenced at the High Court Sessions a long time back. The plaintiff's cashier Jaysinglal had misappropriated Rs. 75,000 for which the defendant's cashier Chimanlal had signed a receipt in the plaintiff's 'sahi' book without receiving the amount. Subsequently, on the strength of this receipt, the plaintiffs claimed the amount from the defendants and the fraud was detected.

The plaintiffs sued the defendants for recovering the loss, maintaining that the fraud of the defendant' cashier was also a contributory cause, and therefore the defendants were liable.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Kemp delivered a lengthy judgment after a protracted hearing. He held that the defendants' cashier had acted outside the scope of his authority, inasmuch as the defendants had not phoned to the plaintiffs for the loan, and had not instructed their cashier to go to plaintiffs' firm or receiving the amount. The defendants, therefore, were not affected by their cashier's signature. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors while the defendants were represented by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL RECOVERY OF FEES

SUIT AGAINST ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB DISMISSED

A suit was filed by Mr. Munchersaw D. Ghaswalla against the Secretary and treasurer of the Elphinstone Cricket Club for Rs. 29-8-0 being the balance of moneys alleged to have been unlawfully recovered by the Club on 27-2-1924 and 10-3-1925 in shape of Club fees. On Saturday the 14th instant, the learned Fifth Judge, Mr. Indernarayan Brijmohanlal, gave his finding in favour of the defendants dismissing the plaintiff's suit with cost.

JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment:—

"The plaintiff is a supersensitive individual and I think it probable that he often was out of Bombay for some intervals of time in 1924, and hence he imagines he must be treated as a non-resident member, under the rules of the Club. I prefer the evidence of the witnesses for the defence to, that of the plaintiff. It is not necessary to characterise the plaintiff's version as entirely untrue, but I have no doubt his visits to Bombay were much more frequent and longer in duration than he would have the Court believe. I see no reason to suspect Variava and Kapadia of perjury in a case of this description. Even if the plaintiff's story were true, it is his own action in addressing letters all along as from Cumballa Hill which would streng then, nay justify, the Committee's decision that he should be treated as a resident member and that as had failed to pay the arreas his name should be removed from the list of members and put up as that of a defaulter. Taking umbrage at this plaintiff paid the amount under protest.

The Club Committee restored the name in consequence but wrote to plaintiff that he would be treated as a resident member. Plaintiff did not reply or contradict this and in my opinion considering his anxiety to continue to be a member he must be taken tn have acquiesced in his decision by his silence. I think it now not open to him to resite from the effect of his silence. Plaintiff has admitted in answer to me that he dated his letters from mofussil stations as Cumballa Hill as he had no other permanent address then and as he was constantly moving from one station or village to another. His frequent visits to Bombay show clearly the "animus revertendi" to his permanent residence in Bombay for which he continued to pay rent throughout 1924 There is nothing to prove that he sub-let the premises as he says to his cousin. Any way, he admits that in his visits to Bombay he resided there. Under the circumstances I find it impossible to say that the action of the Committee was either unreasonable, illegal or unjustifiable under the Rules.

The suit was dismissed with Rs. 5/- professional costs."

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY LETTER

CHARGE AGAINST CONVICTION OF VERNACULAR WEEKLY.

On a complaint by Rustomji B. Yelati, a pleader's Clerk, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, ordered issue of summons on a charge of defamation against Dorab R. M. Rana, F. P. Vakharia and Manek H. Dadachanji proprietor, editor and printer respectively of the "Navsari Prakash," a vernacular weekly published in Bombay.

The complainant stated in his application that he was interested in amateur dramatic performances, and organised charity performances in and outside Bombay. During the Easter holidays of last year, he organised some plays at Broach and Navsari, and soon after, there began to appear defamatory letters in the "Navsari Prakash" against him and his co-workers. In the issue of April 1, there appeared a highly defamatory letter in the paper, and the complainant called upon the accused to make amends. But the accused put him off and ultimately wrote to him saying that the letters did not refer to him.

The complainant now alleges that the letters referred to him and the amateur players who worked with him.

SAMATA SAMAJ SANGHA

DR. DESHMUKH'S ADVICE

A benefit performance by Rangabehecha Natak Samaj in aid of Samata Samaj Sangha was given under the Presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, on Wednesday night. The Damodar Thakersey Hall was crowded. Dr. Deshmukh in thanking Mr. Savakar, the Proprietor of the Natak Samaj, complimented him on his superb acting and musical attainments. He said he had not seen like of it even on the English stage while commenting on the objects of the Samata Samaj Sangha he asked the members to attain equality by going up to the level of those who had already attained greatness and not dragging them down to their low level.

HAJ PILGRIMS

WHY THEY WERE DETAINED

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION

The following is the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay on the 1927 Haji Pilgrimage:—

The failure of some 500 pilgrims to obtain passages at Bombay, referred to the Protector's report, was inevitable. The space prescribed by the International Sanitary Convention for a pilgrim on board a vessel is the minimum consistent with human requirements, viz., 4' by 4' or 16 square feet. Allowing excess number of pilgrims on board a vessel under ordinary circumstances would have led to overcrowding, giving rise to insanitation and, perhaps, spidemic. It would also have exposed India to International odium and contravened the provisions of the Anglo-Dutch agreement, which, it is understood, the Dutch Authorities are observing very scrupulously. In the case of Karachi, however, the situation was more serious and it was feared that grave dissatisfaction and probably worse would ensue, if more than a thousand pilgrims were stranded for want of shipping accommodation. The Government of India were, therefore, constrained to authorize at this Port, though with great reluctance, overloading to the extent of 20 per cent. in the case of three ships, no additional shipping being available for conveyance of the excess number of pilgrims.

QUESTION BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

The question of providing adequate shipping accommodation for all pilgrims in future is engaging the anxious attention of Government and the shipping companies.

The question of concession rates of passages for children, referred to in the Protector's report, has been seriously considered by Government in all its aspects in the past and they do not think it necessary to reconsider it now. The reasons underlying the present practice are as follows:—

In accordance with the International Sanitary Convention a pilgrim ship must provide a certain minimum space for each person irrespective of age. Any attempt to compel the shipping companies to charge concession rates for children would lead to a demand for reduction of the regulation space and to an increase in the fares for adults. From the sanitary point of view it is most desirable that a child even though below the age of twelve should continue to count as an adult for purposes of space, as it requires the same space, medicine, drinking water, etc. In the interests of the children themselves it is also undesirable that they should be exposed in large numbers to the great hardships incidental to the Haj. The Jeddah authorities might even raise strong objections to a reduction in the rate for children's tickets, as, their difficulties would be very much increased, if a considerable proportion of the stranded papper pilgrims were children of tender age. The presence on pilgrim ships of large numbers of nursing mothers with infants in arms and young children is likely to lead to an increase in epidemic disease. In 1921 the Government of India deputed an officer to attend the session of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique with instructions to make informal inquiries from other delegates regarding their attitude towards an amendment of article 94 of the International Sanitary Convention so as to reduce the regulation space in the case of children. The delegates, with whom he discussed the question, were unanimously against any change in the direction proposed. They were strongly of opinion that the minimum figure had been taken when 16 square feet were laid down for each individual whether child or adult. It was pointed out that 4' by 4' for a vessel often with an iron deck really meant overcrowding when one considered that these vessels were generally packed to the uttermost legal capacity and sailed in a tropical zone in hot and rough weather. It was also pointed out that 4' by 4' gives room just sufficient for moving about, sleeping, etc.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

POLICE SEPOY SENTENCED

Chengir Khan Shivnaik Singh, a police sepoy, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal misappropriation at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

The accused was stationed on night duty at the Alexandra Dock. On the morning of 14th March last, he was seen going to the lines with something concealed under his over-coat, by another policeman and on being questioned promised him a share for keeping silent about it. The matter, however leaked out and reached the ears of the officers who suspended the accused and launched a prosecution. On inquiries being made it was found out that the articles found with the accused formed part of a consignment of two bales which arrived at Bombay per s. s. "Haliartus".

The accused denied having stolen the pieces and said that he took them home as he found them lying in the shed. He wanted to hand them over to the Inspector, but before he could do so he was suspended and proceeded against. To the charge of criminal misappropriation he pleaded guilty.

Mr. C. B. Cunningham has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Madras City, vice Mr. H. F. Travers-Phillips, proceeding on leave.

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BECAUSE it incorporates that rare vitalising element Oxygen, Ven-Yusa Cream is incomparable for its purifying and beautifying action on the skin.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN HYDERABAD STATE

STRONG CRITICISM OF POLICY

SECUNDERABAD, April 18.

Mr. B. A. Collins, Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department in a resolution reviewing the latest working report of the Agricultural department strongly criticises the general policy and activities of the Department. He considers that the Agricultural Department has not achieved very much since it was founded. The work carried out on the Government experimental farms is of a desultory character and as a result little or nothing has been done in the way of propaganda.

He very poignantly remarks that the operations of the agricultural Department for rehabilitating the long staple Goarani cotton have failed. They have even failed to prevent further deterioration and the reputation of the Hyderabad Goarani is rapidly falling in the cotton market. Mr. Collins concludes with the opinion that the main work of the agricultural department at present is the organisation of its farms and the training of its staff, and it is unlikely that it will be able to do much in the way of propaganda and improvements for three or four years.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 18.
Previous Closing Rate	19.72
To-day's Opening Rate	19.86
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	19.90
Difference	plus .18

LIVERPOOL.

	April 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.56
To-day's Opening Rate	10.50
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.55
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectations 375-8-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1928.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Administration Report of the Schools Committee for the year 1926-27 is one for which the Committee can be given but qualified praise. The Committee deserves credit for introducing medical inspection, the scout movement and other new and useful features in the primary schools. We may also concede that more attention is now-a-days paid to the sanitation in the school premises than was done, say, three or four years ago. But all things considered, the progress, such as it is, is extremely slow. The number of pupils attending Municipal and aided primary schools rose during the year from 43 to 47 thousands. But the largest increase was in the area of compulsory education. Even in this area, it is most regrettable to note, over 5,000 children still remain to be brought to school, excluding nearly 3,000 children exempted for various reasons under the Compulsory Education Act. The report apologetically dwells on the difficulties in the way of fast progress. It says: "A large number of parents find it practically impossible to relieve their grown up sons or specially daughters of compulsory age from the duty of attending to their younger children when both the father and the mother are required to go out the whole day for earning their maintenance. Secondly, ... illiterate guardians consider it a breach of long-standing practice or social conventions to send them to school. They are not prepared to send their daughters when they grow of marriageable age, which in their opinion is 9 or 10 years." The public of Bombay is not so gullible as to swallow the plea that the people of F and G Wards in a City like Bombay regard nine or ten years as the marriageable age for girls. The Committee has much exaggerated its difficulties to extenuate its inactivity and lack of firmness. These difficulties are not new, they were considered when the Compulsory Education Act was passed. The Committee complacently observes that it is "watching the results" of its propaganda of persuasion. And in anticipation of the public demand for tangible results of such propaganda, it adds naively: "As for the results of this propaganda work, it would be too early at this stage to say anything in terms of the increase in the number of children attending the schools." Having regard to the fact that compulsory education was introduced in the F and G Wards as long ago as in November 1925, we think it is time the Committee began enforcing the Act more or less strictly, which is in itself the most effective propaganda. Else, the Committee will have to wait long before all parents can be taught their duty by their children.

It is gratifying to learn that it is decided to bring Muslim girls soon under the Act and also to introduce compulsion in the B and E Wards of the City. The Committee has done well to take the preparatory step of making primary education free throughout the City in the first four standards. The effects of this step can be considerably improved if every attempt is made to expand education in all the wards other than B and E on a voluntary basis. We are not sure that such an attempt is made. For, we find that the number of Municipal schools in the City increased in the year under review only by two, from 343 to 345. What is worse, both the number of Urdu Schools and the number of pupils in them have decreased, the latter by about 200. It is surprising that the report gives no explanation whatsoever of this decrease. There is a striking feature in the attendance of Gujarati girls, to which we drew the attention of the public last year and which we shall again bring to its notice. There are about 4,000 girls attending Gujarati schools as against 7,000 in the Marathi schools. But the number of girls appearing for the vernacular fourth standard examination is 488 in the case of Marathi speaking girls and only 11 in the case of Gujarati speaking girls. The former number is small enough in all conscience and indicates the withdrawal of a large number of girls before they come up to the fourth standard. But the figure 11 in the case of Gujarati speaking girls is ridiculously small. The public will do well to do some propaganda in the matter, especially in view of the fact that those who leave school before even passing the fourth standard examination cannot long remain literate and cannot easily get admission to secondary schools. The best propaganda for the purpose is to demand the speedy introduction of compulsion throughout the City in the case of girls as well as of boys.

The report is absolutely silent on the question of curricula. It is perhaps on the ground that it is only an administration report and the curricula do not change every year. But once in three years at least the report may roughly outline curricula and the improvements sought to be made in them. The public is entitled to know what sort of education is imparted in the primary schools. A few words about the submission of and the publication of the present report will not be irrelevant. We regret, with the Chairman of the Committee, that there has been inordinate delay in the publication of the report. It was submitted by the Secretary, Schools Committee in August 1927 while the Commissioner's note thereon is dated 18th February 1928. We also share the Chairman's regret that, beyond the fact that the report is signed by the Secretary, Schools Committee, there is nothing to show that the report has been considered and approved by the Committee. Altogether the affairs of the Schools Committee need to be speeded up a great deal.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

We urged in our issue of yesterday the necessity of accredited representatives of the workers and the employers losing no time in coming together and by mutual understanding preventing the strike situation in Bombay growing from bad to worse. The mill strike situation has, fortunately, improved to a very great extent and the strikers have taken a very constructive step towards bringing about an amicable and satisfactory settlement. At the meeting held on Wednesday morning they appointed a Committee to formulate their demands and negotiate with the mill-owners. Mr. Bradley went to the root of the matter when he told the strikers that the one thing which would be and had been disastrous to them was the conflicting advice given to them, one side asking them to resume work and another side asking them to stand firm, and that on that issue they must have a clear-cut programme and that could only be done by a representative and properly constituted Committee. Now that the workers have taken this step, we trust the mill-owners will take full advantage of it and, as Mr. N. M. Joshi suggests, will discuss their proposals with the representatives of the workers. The latter, we have no doubt, are as anxious to see the industry placed on a sound financial basis as the mill-owners themselves and will be prepared to induce the workers to accept any reasonable arrangement calculated to combine economy with improved efficiency. The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association most emphatically contradicts the statement that mill-owners do not consult the representatives of Labour before introducing any modifications in the existing system and adds that "whatever may have been the case in the past, the mill-owners are anxious to ascertain the real views of Labour on all matters affecting them." This is a most commendable attitude and in view of this we have no doubt the Committee of workers which has been appointed and the mill-owners will jointly discuss matters and bring an end to the present unhappy situation. The fact that a large number of strikers have resumed work will, we trust, hasten these negotiations which should not be delayed for, as Mr. Joshi rightly points out, when some persons who believe more in strikes than in negotiations get more scope for their activities those who are willing to negotiate, where negotiations are practicable, have to be content with being mere lookers-on.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY CRISIS

It is being represented in certain quarters, either through a genuine misunderstanding or by way of an invidious propaganda, that the Report of the Rahimtoolah Inquiry Committee recommends the appointment of a European as a special officer or Pro-Vice-Chancellor and also contemplates that Heads of the Departments should be Europeans. Those who have read the Report know quite well that there is not the slightest foundation for such a rumour, either implicitly or explicity, in the whole of the Report. We trust this definite stament will give the lie, for good, to such rumours.

What is more calculated to cause anxiety, however, is the fact that some people are actually trying to expoit this period of grave anxiety in the history of the University to place an Englishman at the head of affairs in the University. Looking at the matter from a purely educational point of view—even apart from the national—it is obviously a retrograde step. It will definitely set back the pace of progress. Not only will the presence of an Englishman at the head of the institution be a preface to discontent and restlessness within the University and in the community—especially in the present state of Indian psychology—it will also jeopardise considerably the distinctive ideals with which the institution was founded. University education in India is faced to-day with a large number of unsolved problems—the problems of teaching the vernaculars, of the medium of instruction, of technical education, of research, of the revaluation of history and national culture and education. The present is an opportunity for chalking out the path of future advance in the light of national guiding ideals and, therefore, there should be at this juncture at the head of the University, some great Muslim educationist or failing a Muslim, an Indian educationist, able to understand the needs and ideals of Indian Mussalmans, possessed of sympathetic imagination, boldness of vision and administrative ability. If the man is forthcoming—well and good. But if the University Court is manoeuvred into appointing some Englishman or narrow-minded bureaucratic Indian, the community will have to pay dearly for the mistake and the court rue the day when it took that disastrous decision. At the meeting of the Court on Monday the question of appointing a European as a special officer was discussed and, fortunately, it was agreed that the educationist to be appointed a special officer should not necessarily be a European.

It is untrue and unjust to say that a Mussalman of the requisite qualifications will not be available. Of the names that have been suggested so far, there are two that stand out most prominently as worthy of this exalted and responsible position. Mr. Syed Ross Masood is a leading educationist, intimately connected with the University by ties of blood and affection, possessed of great administrative ability and tact and, above all, that breadth of vision and interest without which no man can inspire any enthusiasm in others. Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali is one of the most versatile scholars amongst the Indian Mussalmans of to-day. His experience, both of educational and administrative problems, is unique. As a writer and speaker, he holds an international position. His views on Economics, on History, on Education and on cultural problems in general, command respect. He has that strength of character which is necessary to translate ideals into realities. Both these gentlemen possess the respect and confidence not only of the public—the country as well as the community—but also carry prestige with the Government. The appointment of one of them would immediately raise the prestige of the University and would in the long run be an invaluable asset to the country. We draw attention to their names of all well-wishers of Aligarh as well as of the Committee of distinguished Muslims which has been appointed to recommend an educationist for the post of a Special Officer.

INDIA'S POVERTY AND ITS CAUSES.

BLESSINGS OF BRITISH RULE!

(BY O. H. GHEEWALA.)

"The poverty of India is not an opinion but a fact."—(Ramsay MacDonald.)

"The poverty of Indian population is unparalleled in any civilized country."—(R. C. Dutt.)

"There is no more pathetic figure in the British Empire than the Indian peasant."—(Sir Robert Guffen.)

India, once the home of affluence and luxury, is to-day in the throes of starvation. That India is a poor country is admitted by all. That it is becoming poorer day by day may be proved by the following figures:—

	1891	1900	1911-12
Index No. of income	100	112	112
Index No. of prices	100	124	141
Index No. of purchasing power	100	91	80

Prices increase and income remains practically steady. In the days of Akbar an unskilled labourer got 2 dams, four-fifths of an anna in modern currency. In 1901 the average income, mind, not the wages of an unskilled labourer, was 16 pies per day. This means that the income was one and one-half times greater than in 1600. Turning to prices we find that in 1600 one rupee could purchase 194.25 lbs. of wheat, while in 1901 it could only buy 29 lbs. This means that prices become seven times higher. Even if we take the figure of Rs. 72 as the average annual income, which means about 38 pies per day; the conclusion will not be different if we do not ignore the tremendous rise in prices and taxation.

PRE-BRITISH PROSPERITY.

What are the causes of this miserable plight of a country, which once clothed with its fine muslin, the people of Babylon in 3000 B.C., the Egyptian in 2000 B.C., the fashionable Roman, the fastidious Athenian and even the exquisite Englishman down to the beginning of the 19th century, a country which manufactured steel, which furnished the materials out of which Damascus blades with a world-wide reputation were made and for which there was even a considerable demand in England for cutlery; a country which possesses even now "Reserves of high grade iron ore commensurate with as large an expansion of iron and steel as may be justified not only by what India requires, but what the Eastern markets may require in the future"; a country which even to-day stands second only to America in the cultivation of cotton and which supplies nearly two-thirds of the requirements of Japan, which has become her formidable rival in the textile industry in her own market?

There is ample evidence to show that India was happy and prosperous during the Mogul period. Till the beginning of the nineteenth century India was not only an agricultural country, but had her own industries, which not only catered to the requirements of the Indian population, but exported large quantities of manufactured articles to foreign countries.

THE DRAIN.

Extravagance of her people during festivals, general illiteracy, antiquated methods of production, an ascetic conception of life and the constant appearance of famines are some of the causes for "stagnation and dependence, depression and poverty, which are written in broad characters on the face of the people of this country." But there is one cause which in its singular effect is mightier than all the above put together and that is the policy of drain adopted by her foreign masters down from the beginning of the nineteenth century till this day. One does not know how long this process of exploitation and pauperization of this once one of the wealthiest nations of the world is to go on.

It has been remarked that the Indian peasant is not frugal in his habits. While making this remark it would have been better if the resources of the Indian peasant were kept in mind. Some consider that Indian labour is inefficient. But how can Indian labour be efficient if the labourer does not get sufficient to make both ends meet? Given the same favourable conditions, given the same efficient machinery and that help and sympathy indispensable to take out the best from the illiterate, Indian labourer will prove as efficient as any labourer on the surface of this earth.

The reason why foreign domination is an important factor contributing to the incessant pauperization of this country is that it is at the root of many if not all, other causes, which are responsible for our poverty. If the Government of any country desires, it can root out illiteracy from the country, it can acquaint its people with new methods of production and agriculture and the use of new implements.

Indian indigenous industries are discouraged, production and export of raw materials are encouraged, meagre educational facilities are provided, sons of the soil are denied the privilege of serving their own country because of the colour bar in the higher ranks of many of the services, huge development schemes, apparently in the interest of this country but in effect to find bread for the unemployed in the United Kingdom and to get that high quality of raw materials necessary for the English manufactures, are undertaken, a fiscal policy suicidal to the Indian interest is adopted and last but not the least the currency and exchange are manipulated in the interest of Indian importers.

DECAY OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

Let us consider the case of cotton and silk manufactures. It is an undisputed fact that Indian cotton manufactures enjoyed world-wide reputation. A very large amount of them was exported to foreign countries and especially to England after the advent of the English East India Company. The position to-day is that not only does India not export cotton manufactures to foreign countries, but imports to the extent of nearly Rs. 60 crores worth of them annually; England's share in the imports being more than 75 per cent. What is it that has brought about this position?

Immediately after 1757 direct endeavours were made to discourage the manufacture of cotton and silk cloth. The cotton weavers and the silk winders were forced to work in the Company's factories and were prohibited from working in their own homes.

The ship-builders of the port of London took the lead in raising alarm, when they saw Indian produce in Indian built ships. The Court of Directors prohibited not only the employment of Indian ships but the appointment of Indian lascars from a "physical, moral, commercial and political view."

In spite of these destructive tactics Indian cotton and silk goods could undersell British manufactures in the British market by 50 to 60 per cent. To meet with this situation in 1813 a prohibitive duty of £81 2s. 11d. for calicoes or cotton manufactures worth £100 was imposed. It is often said that whether or not this duty was levied Indian cotton manufactures were doomed, because machine-made cloth would have driven out the hand-made cloth. But following are the facts and figures which suggest just the contrary opinion.

In 1787 the exports of Dacca muslin to England amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs. "In the first four years of the nineteenth century", says Mr. Dutt, "in spite of all prohibitive and restrictive duties, six to fifteen thousand bales of cotton piece-goods were annually shipped from Calcutta to the United Kingdom. The figures rapidly fell down in 1813, the year in which £81 2s. 11d. duty was imposed. In 1817 the exports of Dacca had ceased altogether. The conclusion is so obvious."

Again, says H. H. Wilson, "Had not such prohibitive duties . . . . existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their outset and could scarcely have been put in motion even by the power of steam." This is enough to refute the argument that the Indian spinning wheel and the handloom would not have stood successfully the competition of English machinery worked by power.

Simultaneously with the deliberate work of discouraging indigenous industries was pursued the policy of encouraging the production of raw materials. In 1769 the Company desired that the manufacture of raw-silk should be encouraged. In 1788 we find the Directors taking an active interest in the question of the cultivation of cotton in India.

"The decline of Indian industries, the growing imports of British manufactures and the exports of raw produce from India led inevitably to the impoverishment of the manufacturing classes in all parts of the country and drove a growing proportion to depend more and more upon the land."—(M. M. Malaviya.) "In this ruralization is to be sought the cause of Indian poverty."—(Sir W. Hunter.)

Much has been made of the favourable balance of trade of India. Paradoxical so it may seem, it is this excess of exports that ruins us. Heavy exports have accelerated the number of famines. Between 1800 and 1825 India experienced five famines, between 1875 and 1900 she experienced eighteen.

GLOOMY PICTURE.

As a rule according to Mr. Mulhul two productive acres are required for the support of each inhabitant. In 1911 we had .6 productive acre per inhabitant. This is not enough. The yield of wheat and rice per acre in India is lowest in the civilized world and hence we ought to have more than two productive acres per inhabitant. Not only that we have not more than two acres, not only that we have less than two acres, but third in importance among the exports of India comes food-grain and flour. The horrible picture is not still complete. The final gloomy touch is given by the fact that from the produce of .6 per acre, we have not only to feed but to provide

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Notes of the Day.

Ignoble Overtures.

The London "Times" might have spared itself the trouble of appealing to the Liberals and Responsivists to drop the boycott of the Simon Commission. It describes the boycott as "an emotional revolt" against the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission, however necessary, however practical." Inasmuch as national honour is a matter partly of emotion, the boycott is partly an emotional revolt, but it is much more. The incapacity of the "Times" to understand this point or its pretence that it does not understand it is in itself a fair proof of the fact that a purely British Commission is utterly unable to understand the Indian point of view. It is futile to tempt the Liberals and Responsivists to "leave the Swarajists in the wilderness." They have all along been as keen on the boycott as the Swarajists. They have also seen through the "malâ fides" of their tempters and will only spurn the latter's ignoble overtures.

The "Royal Oak" Incident.

The result of the "Royal Oak" Court Martial had left the unpleasant impression in the mind of the public that the letter of the Law was fulfilled in a manner which was an outrage on justice and equity. The action taken by the Board of Admiralty has done something to make up for the miscarriage of justice. Mr. Bridgeman announced in the Commons on Tuesday that, in the opinion of the Board of Admiralty, the initial blame for what had happened lay on Rear-Admiral Collard who dealt with trivial causes of dissatisfaction in a manner not becoming his position and showing himself not fitted for high command. The Rear-Admiral has been relieved of his command and the Board has decided, despite his good services in the past, to place him on the retired list. As for Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel, the Board has confirmed the sentences passed on them in order to mark its disapproval of their action, but the sentences will not preclude them from further employment in due course should vacancies occur. The entire series of incidents was too trivial to call for the grave formality of a Court Martial and all the three officers concerned have been victims of a system which makes a fetish of discipline to a ludicrous extent. A severe reprimand would have been a sufficient punishment. However, the Court Martial has served one good purpose of drawing attention to the absence of any facility for officers and men to ventilate their complaints against

Smuggling Opium.

The discussion at the Opium Conference at Geneva seems to have taken the shape of each country finding fault with the other for encouraging or failing to discourage the illicit use of opium and its manufactured products. Somebody charged India with having exported large quantities of prepared opium to the Philippines. It was easy for Sir John Campbell, the "Indian" delegate to reply that no prepared opium was manufactured in India." But he could not deny that vast quantities of raw opium are made available in India and it is not impossible for secret agents to smuggle it into other countries. It is for this reason that Mr. Lyall observed at the Conference that the only remedy is to "attack smuggling at the source". He evidently means that not only should the normal export of opium from India be prevented but the very production of opium here must be severely curtailed and subjected to the various restrictions suggested by the Italian delegate Cavazzoni.

Marriage Legislation in Mandi.

His Highness the Raja Saheb of Mandi has issued a "farman" announcing that he has given his assent to the "Mandi Child Marriage Prevention Act," which penalises the marriage of a boy or a girl under 18 and 13 years of age respectively. The Raja Saheb regrets that 13 years "is too low an age limit for girls" but adds that the present Act is only a beginning and that in the light of experience it will be "revised and the age limit for girls raised". He makes this assurance because he is convinced that "child marriage is one of the most important causes of the physical detericration of a people and its effects on the material and moral well-being of a people are highly deplorable." We cordially endorse these sentiments and welcome the Act, modest as it is, as a beginning. Its defects can be to some extent remedied by the age of consent being raised to 16 years even as against the husband.

MOVE TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

Though it cannot he denied that fissiparous tendencies are visible in the rank and file of the workers, a large portion of them strongly favour a general strike. Whether a general strike will be declared or not, is not the question that has to be confronted. The real question is whether it is possible to avert a general strike by an honourable and equitable settlement of the outstanding grievances of the workers. With calm and cool deliberation guided by sound judgment on the one hand and sense of equity and ujstice on the other, it may not be impossible to arrive at some satisfactory settlement.

The divided counsels that prevail amon Labour leaders are mainly responsible for the prolongation of the strike in the present uncertain manner. It has to be acknowledged with regret that the "extremist" section seems to be less calculating and their premature exhortations often verge towards a degree of irresponsibility. The other section does not believe in resorting to general strikes on any and every occasion. In their opinion a general strike is a double edged weapon in the hands of the working-class to be used in only excepttioal circumstances and that too only after other methods had failed. Saner counsel, however, prevailed when a rapprochement was effected between the two sections in the leadership. A representative Board has now been formed consisting of the representatives of the Girini Kamgar Maha Mandal, the Bombay Textile Workers' Union, the representatives of the Currimbhoy group and others. The members of the Board include Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwala, Syed Munavar, Asavle, Bakhle, S. H. Jhabwala, B. F. Bradley, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar and others. The Board will now open negotiations with the Mill-owners and put before them the grievances and demands of the workers. And it may still be hoped that with mutual goodwill and better understanding the general strike may yet be averted.

MR. BRADLEY'S EXHORTATION

WORKERS ASKED TO DEFINE DEMANDS

TWO MEETINGS.

There were two largely attended meetings of the strikers on Wednesday morning one after the other with a procession in the interval. Many high police officers in motor cars formed the vanguard and a company of armed police in motor lorries marched in the rear of the procession.

The first meeting of the strikers was held at 7-30 a.m. at Saitan Chowki, Purbadevi Road, at which were present Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bradley, Nimbkar and Mirajkar. Some of the leaders addressed the meeting and a strike committee was appointed consisting of representatives of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal the Mill Workers' Union, Messrs. Bradley, Dange, Mirajkar, Nimbkar Pendsey and Joglekar and representatives of the Currimbhoy group of mills and the Textile Mill. When the proceedings were over the meeting formed into a procession. Escorted by the police and the labour leaders the procession marched peacefully to the B. D. D. Chawls at De Lisle Road.

At the latter place another big meeting was held Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided. Some of the Labour leaders addressed the meeting and impressed on the men the advisability of formulating their grievances and placing them before their employers through a properly constituted committee.

FORMULATION OF DEMANDS.

Mr. Bradley then addressed the meeting in English and his speech was interpreted in Marathi by Mr. Dange, Mr. Bradley said the strike had reached a stage when they should definitely define their demands. The most important task before them that day was not recriminations and bitterness against one another but definitely to set up some body in whom they had confidence, a body which they were prepared to follow, which would formulate their grievances and demands and place them before the employers.

"Elect your own committee and see to it that that committee and yourself have the last word in deciding whether you will accept what has been laid down by any negotiations that may take place. You are the people who pay the pipe and you have the right to call the tune. When any agreement has been arrived at by your committee and it is acceptable to you, stand solid as a body and do not allow conflicting advisers to destroy your solidarity. If you do that I can confidently say that you will achieve something by your efforts."

The president wound up the proceedings by a few words of advice in which he asked the strikers to remain calm and peaceful.

IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE BOARD FORMED

MILL-OWNERS REMOVE MISCONCEPTIONS

9 MILLS RESUME WORK: 15,000 WORKERS REJOIN

9 MILLS RESUME WORK

The mill strike in Bombay showed signs of improvement on Wednesday and if the arrangement arrived at by the leaders of the operatives to interview the mill-owners to bring about a settlement is carried out, it is hoped the strike would terminate in a few days.

The following nine mills which were closed down the previous day were opened on Wednesday and worked with full complement of men, numbering about 15,000:—(1) Dawn, (2) Premier, (3) Jamshed, (4) Madhavrao Scindia, (5) Asur Virji, (6) David, (7) Bombay Industrial (8) Praihad and (9) Phoenix.

The following twelve mills remained closed:—(1) Crescent, (2) Mathradas, (3) Pearl, (4) Currimbhoy, (5) Fazalbhoy, (6) Crown, (7) Textile, (8) Standard, (9) Indian Bleaching, (10) Pabani, (11) Mohmedbhoy, and (12) Globe.

It would be noticed that the workers of the Globe Mill who had refused to join the strikers on Tuesday preferred to "down tools" on Wednesday.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS

MR N M JOSHI ON STRIKE SITUATION

Interviewed by a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail" in connection with the strike of Bombay mill-hands, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., of the Bombay Textile Labour Union said. "As yet, I do not know what the exact cause of the present unrest is. The Mill-owners do not publish what scheme for the reduction of the cost of production they are introducing. They simply talk of a general plan to do this, but the details are not known. It is on account of this that the mill-workers who hear some rumours about the scheme have generally become restive. Secondly, there is also no doubt that individual mill-owners are taking steps to reduce the rates of wages by various methods and to reduce the number of men engaged in their mills. The workers in these individual mills are unable under the present circumstances to successfully fight their individual masters. They, therefore, naturally try to organise a bigger strike movement."

WHAT MILL-OWNERS SHOULD DO.

"The remedy clearly is" Mr. Joshi continued, "the standardisation of the conditions in the city, and the present unrest is an indication of the fact that the time of standardisation has arrived. The mill-owners, I think, in the first place, must act as one body and should not allow individual members either to vary rates or to reduce the number of men employed or to introduce any new system for what is called 'increasing the efficiency' of workers. The mill-owners as a body should formulate a scheme and should discuss it with the representatives of the organisation of workers that exist. I have made it clear several times that personally I am not against the workers in India becoming more efficient and always willing to consider any scheme undertaken with that view. But I hold at the same time, that if the productivity of workers is increased they must get the largest share of the increased production. When the Mill-owners' Association formulated a scheme for this purpose, it is their business to convince the workers that their scheme provides to give to the workers the largest share of the increased production. The Mill owners' Association is unwilling to do this, because, in the first place, they have no organised scheme and in the second place, they are not perhaps willing to give to the workers the adequate benefit of the increased production. Thirdly, the Mill-owners' Association still consider it below their dignity to negotiate with the representatives of the organisation of workers. I very well remember the Millowners' Association characterising in their last annual report the representation made to them by the Bombay Textile Labour Union as an 'officious activity'. They are unwilling to learn by the experience of the world. If they try to learn by their own experience, they are sure to find that the school of experience is a very costly one.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE WORKERS.

Under the circumstances, when the Millowners' Association is unwilling to negotiate with the representatives of the organisation of workers and when some persons, who believe more in strikes than in negotiations naturally get more scope for their activities, the representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, who are willing to negotiate where negotiations are practicable, have to be content with being merely lookers on. This has happened even in politics When Government refuse to listen to the advice of the reasonable and saner politicians and when consequently the extremist politicians found scope for their activities, the saner and reasonable politicians had to keep quiet. However, the Bombay Textile Labour Union is, at present, studying the situation and ascertaining the real causes of the strike and will try to do its duty towards its members as well a s towards the workers in the city. The amount of success, which the efforts will meet will depend upon the attitude of the millowners."

MR. BAKHALE INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the "Chroniele" interviewed Mr. K. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, but he declined to make any statement on the present strike stating that under the present situation he would refrain from making any statement. He expressed an opinion, however, that the strike was inopportune and the self-styled leaders did not appreciate the real situation.

Out of the 34,000 men on strike on Tuesday 15,000 resumed work. This was a distinct hopeful sign and it is hoped many more mills would be opened today.

ANXIOUS TO CONSULT LABOUR

MILLOWNERS' VERSION OF THE STRIKE

The Acting Secretary of the Millowners' Association writes:—

The attention of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been drawa to several exaggerated and incorrect statements that have appeared in the Press in connection with the present strike of operatives in some of the mills, and they have authorised me to contradict these statements, and to place the true facts before the public.

In the first place, the number of mills on strike has been about 12, and the operatives involved cannot therefore possibly exceed 20,000 at the utmost.

Some of the mills have been trying to give effect to certain recommendations of the Tariff Board to increase the efficiency of the workpeople, and these reforms have been introduced very gradually. A good deal of misconception appears to prevail about the measures adopted by these mills. For instance, it is stated that while formerly one weaver minded two looms, now one weaver is expected to mind three looms. This is absolutely incorrect, the fact being that one weaver always minded two looms, and now only in very few mills where special conditions prevail, is one weaver asked to mind three looms, and for this additional work, the weaver gets considerably higer wages. The Tariff Board, in their report, have emphasised the fact that the only alternative to a reduction in wages is increased efficiency. It is the considered opinion of the Committee of the Association that if a cut in the wages is to be avoided, it is absolutely necessary to increase efficiency in every possible manner in order to save the industry from ruin. All attempts in this direction should therefore be welcomed by the work people and by all those who have any influence with them.

LABOUR LEADERS CONSULTED.

My Committee further desire me to contradict most emphatically the statement frequently made that millowners do not consult the representatives of labour before introducing any modifications in the existing system. The fact is that, whatever may have been the case in the past, millowners are anxious to ascertain the real views of labour on all matters affecting them, and more than one mill which recently introduced measures for increasing efficiency did, as a matter of fact, consult responsible labour leaders.

So far as the present strike is concerned, it is noteworthy that the owners of most of the mills affected are unaware of the reasons which have led to the strike. No reduction in wages has been made in these mills, nor have these mills even introduced the reforms recommended by the Tariff Board. The position is that mills which have introduced some of the reforms indicated by the Tariff Board are working, and those which have not taken any definite action in this direction have gone on strike. The situation thus is one in which it is impossible to understand the reasons which have promoted the action of the misguided men who have struck work.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

TOMORROW'S INFORMAL CONFERENCE

MANY RULING PRINCES IN BOMBAY

The problem of the Indian States and their relations with British India are under the scrutiny of a special committee of Enquiry with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, and Col. the Hon. Sydney Peel and Prof. Holdsworth as Members. It will also be the purpose of this Committee, as is well-known, to consider the future relations between the Indian States and the Paramount Power. The task is, indeed, arduous and very complicated. The Butler Committee will be faced with momentous questions, and on their part the Princes will be expected to put their case with all the 'pros and cons' in regard to the manner in which the solemn pledges, treaties, engagements and obligations between the Indian States and the British Government had been carried out in the past.

The Butler Committee has already had personal conferences with many of the Rulers of Indian States. The recent Banquet speeches of some of the Princes themselves, though they studiously avoided detailed statement of their rights and demands and any reference to the actual case that they might have prepared to be presented before the Committee, left no room, when read between the lines, about the general consensus of opinion among the Princes themselves on fundamentals.

The Butler Committee will be arriving in Bombay to-morrow (Friday) 'en route' to England. There seems to exist a common impression that the committee may not return to India again. The Princes would naturally be anxious to have a final Conference at a Round Table with the members of the Inquiry Committee. With this in view a very large number of the Rulers of various Indian States or their accredited representatives have already arrived in Bombay. Latest arrivals include His Highness the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maha Rao of Cutch, His Highness the Maharajah of Mayurbhunj, the Raja Saheb of Hindol, and the Maharajah of Alipore. Most of the Princes are staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Dewan Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer, the Dewan of Cochin, are already here. So far it appears no representative from the Travancore State has arrived here. But it is understood that the Travancore Durbar would be shortly presenting a written memorandum. Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore has also arrived in Bombay.

INFORMAL CONFERENCES.

For the past two days there have been informal meetings of the chiefs and the other representatives, and a formal conference is to be held in the bungalow of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner to-day.

The following are the names of some of the princes who are in Bombay, staying either in hotels or bungalows:—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber), H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, H. H. the Maharaja of Deogarh Baria, H. H. the Maharao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharao of Kotah, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpur, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, H. H. the Maharana of Dharampore, H. H. the Maharana of Porbander, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Banganapalle, H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dantia, H. H. the Chief of Sangli, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Jasdan.

From all appearances, it seems that much importance is attached to Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement in the "Pioneer" almost on the eve of the proposed Conference between the Princes and the Ruling Committee in Bombay. Coming, as it does, from a very responsible leader of Indian political thought, this statement is generally considered to be a weighty pronouncement. Perhaps, in the informal Conference that the Princes are having to-day this pronouncement would receive serious attention at the hands of the Indian Princes.

DIFFERENCES OVER INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

RESIGNATIONS OF PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LAHORE, April 18.

In view of the resignation of the office of President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee by Sardar Amar Singh and of fember of the Executive of the Committee by Sardar Mangal Singh, on account of differences over the independence resolution adopted by the Provincial Conference recently held at Amritsar, the General Secretary of the Provinilal Congress Committee has issued a statement saying that the present value of the resolution is nothing more than that of a mere recommendation to the Punjab Congress Committee and even if the latter adopts it, it is not binding upon Congress members, unless the All-India Congress Committee ratifies it. He therefore requests the members not to resign at this stage their membership of the Congress Committee but save the Province from a wrong lead, if they believe the resolution to be so.—A. P.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

BIHAR ORISSA GOVERNOR CERTIFIES EXPENDITURE

PATNA, April 17.

A communique announces that H. E. the Governor has certified that expenditure provided in the Police budget for the reclamation of Magahiya Doms (Criminal Tribe) and for the Bengal and North-Western Railway Police is essential to discharge of his responsibility for that subject, which is a reserved one. He has therefore certified the whole of the provision of Rs. 11,07,872 for the Bengal and North-Western Railway Police and a sum of Rs. 10,102 out of the provision for reclamation of Magahiya Doms leaving a balance of Rs. 1,000 to be voted by the Legislative Council on the supplementary demand should they so decide.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

RESOLUTION OF YEOTMAL DIST. ASSOCIATION

YEOTMAL, April 18.

In reply to a letter from the Local Government inviting written statements or memoranda on any of the subjects falling within the limits of the Simon Commission's enquiries the Managing Committee of the Yeotmal District Association has adopted a resolution expressing agreement of views on the question of the boycott of the Commission with the Indian National Congress, the Legislative Assembly and the C. P. Council, and regretting its inability to submit any statement or memoranda. The Managing Committee has also recorded the opinion that the statement issued by the Statutory Commission prior to their departure home has not improved the situation in any way so as to justify any other view of the question.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

The Association has decided to appoint a non-official Committee, after consultation with other political bodies in the Province, to investigate the question whether the time has arrived to constitute Berar into a separate Province.—A. P.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIANS' OFFER

MADRAS, April 17.

The Council of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India has offered co-operation with the Simon Commission on the lines placed before Sir John Simon without deviating from the principle that Anglo-Indians were natives of India in the fullest sense of the term and their future should be settled from that point of view only.—A. P.

SIR JOHN "CHEERED" IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon was warmly cheered by all parties on entering the House after return from India.—Reuter.

FAILURE TO SHOW "GOOD TEMPER AND COMMON SENSE"

SENTENCE AGAINST COMMANDER DANIEL JUSTIFIED

LONDON, April 17.

In concluding his statement in the House of Commons, on the "Royal Oak" affair, Mr. G. Bridgeman stated that Sir Roger Keys reported on the 19th March expressing the opinion that Commander Daniel and Capt. Dewar exaggerated the effect of the incidents on discipline and morale of the ship. Evidence at the court-martial made it clear that isolated occurrences could quite easily have been settled, but for the unaccountable failure of these officers of high rank to show good temper and common-sense. (Cheers.) The Board was of the opinion that the second charge against Commander Daniel was not proved, but the sentence was justified by the conviction on the other three charges.

Replying to the questions of Commander Kenworthy and Capt. Bellairs, Mr. Bridgeman was unable to give undertaking that Capt. Dewar and Commander Daniel would be employed at sea because the number of vacancies was limited.—Reuter.

"BREMEN'S" LATEST

NOT TO FLY TO NEW YORK

LONDON, April 18.

Montreal.—It appears that the idea of flying the "Bremen" to New York has been abandoned, and the three aviators will leave for New York in the quickest manner possible.—Reuter.

LARGEST FOREIGN LOAN

LONDON, April 18.

New York.—The Stock Exchange has listed the United Kingdom and the Northern Ireland four per cent. loan 1960-90 of which approximately £388,000,000 is outstanding. This is the largest foreign Government issue ever listed on the New York Stock Exchange.—Reuter's Special.

MAJOR FITZMAURICE IN CLARK CITY

LONDON, April 18.

Clark City.—Major Fitzmaurice has arrived here.—Reuter.

The Maharaja of Jind has issued orders for the constitution a High Court as a final court of appeal in his State, reserving to himself only the usual sovereign prerogatives.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

MADRAS, April 18.

Colonel Percy Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, has issued a communique regarding the Goldenrock workshops retrenchment scheme. He offers a bonus of a twelfth of a month's pay for each month's service put in, provided voluntary resignation is given. Should the offer of voluntary resignation not effect the necessary retrenchment of 3,000, retrenchment by selection will be adopted.—A. P.

Sir Malcolm Hailey presided over the Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, prize-giving ceremony on Tuesday evening.

SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS

INDIA'S EXPERIENCE

JAPAN DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL SMUGGLING

LONDON, April 17.

Geneva.—The Opium Committee discussed, to-day, the United States Report for 1927 on the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs.

Mr. Lyall, Assessor, said that his long experience in China had taught him that the prevention of smuggling of narcotics into China was hopeless and the only remedy was to attack smuggling at the source.

Mr. Campbell, India, stated that all measures of control mentioned in the American Report were already in force in India. He denied that large quantities of prepared opium could have been exported from India into the Philippines since no prepared opium was manufactured in India and the Government of India exercised a very rigid control over the export of opium.

The Committee considered the Report on Japan for 1925-26 as regards measures of control over the drug traffic in Japan.

The Chairman thanked Viscount Sato for his explanations.

Mr. Campbell asked Viscount Sato what became to the large quantity of cocaine in Japan. He cited the recent large seizure of cocaine on its arrival on the Hoogly river from Kobe, and declared that import into Japan was forty times more than the country's legitimate requirements.

NARCOTICS SMUGGLED INTO INDIA.

Viscount Sato, replying to the suggestion, that narcotics are being smuggled into India from Japan, contested the genuineness of the labels on smuggled cocaine. He declared that only one-tenth of narcotics smuggled into India emanated from Japan, and the latter assumed responsibility for it, and would investigate the matter. But Japan could not be held responsible for all smuggling carried on in Japanese steamers. By quoting statistics he demonstrated substantial reduction of Japanese imports and manufactures of cocaine and morphine. He admitted there had been evasions in the matter of cocaine, but other countries were exporting considerable quantities of narcotics. Japan was willing to confirm to the measure of restriction of manufacture, if the restriction applied all-round; otherwise she was unable to undertake to reduce its manufacture.

Mr. Campbell, in reply, observed that Japanese co-operation was necessary for stopping evasions, generally, and expressed satisfaction with Viscount Sato's statement.—Reuter.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND MURDER IN ALLAHABAD JAIL

18 CONVICTS ON TRIAL

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The trial commenced to-day, within the jail precincts, of convicts charged with rioting and murder in connection with the disturbance in the Naini Central jail which occurred on January 20 and in which three men were killed and some injured. Of the 18 accused, eight are said to be members of a gang brought to Allahabad from Benares after their participation in a similar riot there, and three others are said to have received punishment for engineering a hunger strike in Benares jail.—A. P.

NEW KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

LONDON, April 17.

It is announced in the Gazette that the King has appointed Earl of Athlone, Duke of Abercorn and Lord Desborough as Knights of the Garter.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 18.

The striking progress made by motorships is again emphasised by the Lloyd's quarterly returns. The tonnage of motorships building throughout the world at present is 14,90,000 compared with 13,90,000 tonnage of steamships under construction, notwithstanding the fact that the number of steamers under construction is 369 and of motorships, 275. Of the total tonnage of 28,93,000 at present under construction, British Yards are building 14,41,000, which is a reduction of 1,39,000 compared with the figures for the previous quarter.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 18.

Tokio.—The fire at Hirosaki has destroyed over 1,000 buildings, including four schools, two banks, six hospitals, and a church. The damage is estimated at over a million yen. There have been no casualties.—Reuter.

WHY MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL RESIGNED

PRESIDENTSHIP OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

MISSED CO-OPERATION OF MAJORITY OF MEMBERS

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel of his office of President of the Ahmedabad Municipality came up for discussion to-day at the meeting of the General Board of the Municipality. Seth Ambalal Sarabhai's motion which, while accepting with regret the resignation placed on record the Board's appreciation of Mr. Patel's services and stated that Mr. Patel commanded the confidence of the Board was carried by a large majority. Mr. Patel in his letter of resignation, which was read at the meeting, stated that his services were not of much use to the city, as he missed the co-operation of the majority of the Board.

ELECTION OF NEW PAESIDENT.

Mr. Dolatram U. Shah was then elected President for a period of one year and he assured the Board that he would not be a party man, but would work for the good of the city.

Mr. B. P. Thakore, Vice-President of the Municipality, then tendered his resignation.—A. P.

HYDERABAD MINT FRAUDS

SUSPECTS AT LARGE

SECUNDERABAD, April 18.

Enquiries into the Hyderabad Mint workshop fraud, which have been engaging the attention of the Hyderabad Police and audit officers for the past month, are alleged to reveal serious irregularities going back eight years. So far the accounts for four years have been checked. The details are stated to show that over half a lakh of rupees has been misappropriated. It is alleged that bogus wage sheets used to be sent for audit and for obtaining cheques, but that payments were made from separate sheets prepared from actual attendance cards. Sufficient evidence has been collected but the two suspects Kabeen and Davanidhi have been not yet been arrested, though the police are making every effort for their arrest. Special detectives have been sent to Bhusaval and Pondicherry, and arrests are daily expected.

In the course of the investigations another minor fraud of Rs. 100 has been discovered in last year's paysheets and clerk Daniel of the smithy shop has been arrested on suspicion, and will be prosecuted. He is alleged to have prepared false wage cards, although in the premium sheets, the workmen had been marked absent.—A. P.

ROYAL OAK COURT MARTIAL

GENERAL SATISFACTION IN THE PRESS

LONDON, April 18.

General satisfaction at Mr. Bridgeman's statement regarding the "Royal Oak" court-martial is expressed by morning papers.

The "Daily News" believes that "The Collard purge marks an epoch in manners and discipline of the British fighting forces."

The "Daily Telegraph" congratulates admiralty on the promptitude with which it has responded to the nation-wide feeling that the matter of "Royal Oak" could not be left at the stage reached at Gibraltar. It points out that those familiar with Admiralty practice may well doubt whether, while there are convictions on their records, Dewar and Daniel can be eligible for promotion. The paper declares that it should make for the healthiest spirit of public service, if it is clearly recognised that means should be devised by which junior officers may bring to knowledge of their superiors matters of serious complaint.

The "Morning Post" says: "Short of vindicating musical genius of Bandmaster Barnacle, full and adequate justice has been done."—Reuter's Special.

BURMA ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Commons replying today Earl Winterton stated that the report of the Government of India with regard to the withdrawal of Burma allowance from the Central Government officials in Rangoon was received on 16th April and was being examined.—Reuter's Special.

POONA HONOURS PROF, KARVE

POONA, April 18.

Replying to the civic address presented to him this morning by the Poona City Municipality on his 71st birthday Prof. D. K. Karve, founder of the Indian Women's University emphasised the need for educating girls and requested the Municipality to give precedence to girls' education in their educational programme.—A.P.

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON LEAVING FOR JEDDAH

LONDON, April 17.

It is understood that Sir Gilbert Clayton is leaving for Jeddah on 19th April, where he will join Mr. Cornwallis, Adviser to Irak Ministry of the Interior, who is travelling direct from Baghdad. Ibn Saud is expected at Jeddah soon after the arrival of Sir Gilbert.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIE'S IN JAPAN

SERIOUS INCIDENT IN PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY.

OPPOSITION MEMBER STABBED TO DEATH.

LONDON, April 18.

Osaka.—Public are alarmed by the disclosures of wide-spread Communist activities and increasing evidence of outrages by reactionary Government supporters. The latest incident occurred at Wakayama where the opposition member of the prefectural assembly and two other persons were stabbed to death and two other persons seriously injured by followers of the local political "boss" following their refusal to withdraw litigation against the police in connection with the alleged abuse of power during the general election.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST OFFENSIVE PROGRESSING

EXECUTION OF SEVERAL GENERALS

LONDON, April 17.

Japan's action in preparing to send troops to Shantung tends to confirm the Nationalist claims that their offensive is progressing favourably. The Nationalist Communique says that Marshal Chang-Chung-Chang, Northern Governor of Shantung, after excuting several of his leading generals has ordered a general withdrawal of Shantung and Chihli troops.—Reuter.

JAPAN PREPARES MORE CRUISERS

LONDON, April 17.

Tokio.—Subject to the Cabinet approval, Naval authorities have decided to order two cruisers and four destroyers to leave for Tsingtao and also cruiser. "Isuzu" with landing force of 250 bluejackets. As one cruiser is already at Tsingtao total landing force of nine hundred will thus be available.—Reuter.

PROF. KARVE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN IN BOMBAY

To celebrate the 71st birthday anniversary of Prof. Dhonde Keshav Karve, the well-known social reformer and founder of the Women's University, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Servants of India Society Hall, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Mr. Jayakar in a lucid speech in Marathi paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Karve's meritorious services in the field of social reform. Being a keen observer of human nature and having felt the tyranny of Hindu society over women especially he resolved to champion their cause. He started his life work by founding the Hindu Widows Home in 1896. Ever since then, he was in the forefront of all social reform activities and the question of women's education soon attracted his attention. He started agitation and in 1916 succeeded in establishing a separate university for Indian women. There was no doubt he had rendered invaluable service to the Hindu society during the last 47 years. Mr. Jayakar concluded by saying that Prof. Karve was one of the greatest living social reformers and expressed the fond hope that he may be spared long to continue his good work.

Mr. K. C. Desai who followed described Prof. Karve as a fearless advocate of widow remarriage. At a time when all sections were opposed to this particular reform Prof. Karve took upon himself that unenviable task, braved all opposition and came out successful in the end. He had a warm heart towards all oppressed classes and did his best to ameliorate their condition. Possessed of a charitable disposition he had a sterling and spotless character.

Mrs. Tarabai Manecklal Premchand and many other ladies also eulogised the selfless services of Prof. Karve.

After reading telegrams of sympathy received from a number of prominent ladies the meeting terminated.

VISHNU COTTON MILLS LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon Mr. C. H. Goodall presided.

The audited Balance Sheet among other things showed a profit of Rs. 9,86,810-2-9 which, with the balance carried forward from the previous year, namely, Rs. 1,62,391-8-2, amounted to Rs. 11,49,201-10-11. The Company declared an Interim dividend in September of Rs. 60 per share absorbing Rs. 1,92,000 and set aside to the credit of depreciation, renewal and extension fund Rs. 3,00,000 and wrote off depreciation on furniture etc. Rs 2,000 making in all Rs. 4,94,000. This left a net balance of Rs. 6,55,201-10-11.

Out of this the Directors declared a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1,600 Preference shares and a final dividend of Rs. 90 per share (making with the Interim dividend a total distribution for the year of Rs. 150 per share on 3,200 ordinary shares, which would absorb Rs. 3,44,000 and carried forward the balance of Rs. 3,11,201-10-11.

After re-electing the retiring directors on the Board and appointing auditors the meeting came to a close.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAST YEAR'S PROFIT

A profit of Rs. 9,47,616 for the year ended 31st December 1927 was revealed at the Thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. C. H. Goodall presided.

The audited balance sheet which was passed among other things showed a profit of Rs. 9,47,616-3-4 which, with the balance carried forward from the previous year, unmely, Rs. 3,58,119-13-0, amounted to Rs. 13,05,736-0-4. The Company declared an Interim dividend in September of Rs. 150 per share absorbing Rs. 2,40,000 and set aside to the credit of the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000 amounting in all to Rs. 3,40,000. This left a net balance of Rs. 9,65,736-0-4.

Out of this the Directors declared a dividend of Rs. 300 per share (making with the interim dividend a total distribution for the year of Rs. 450 per share which would absorb Rs. 4,80,000 and carried forward a balance of Rs. 4,85,736-0-4 which included provision for Income tax and Super taxes.

After re-electing the retiring directors and appointing auditors the meeting terminated.

After the ordinary meeting an extraordinary meeting of the Company was held at which certain changes in the Articles of Association were carried. One of the changes effected was that each of the shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the capital of the Company was divided into four fully paid up shares of Rs. 250 each.

INDIA'S POVERTY AND ITS CAUSE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ourselves with clothing and shelter. If figures are examined we come to know that the cultivated land per inhabitant is becoming smaller and smaller in size. Is this the sign of healthy progress?

India's fiscal policy has always been dictated by the interests of England in the sacred name of Free Trade, the very genius of the Indian craftsman and artisan has been all but destroyed and the country has been converted into a nation of petty shopkeepers in the sense of distributors of foreign articles alone, and has contracted the ocean of indigenous industries "into a smaller lagoon and even there foreign ships are plying unopposed by the ships of the country." "It is a significant commentary on the policy of a Government—that British coal could be transferred from Cardiff to Bombay, a distance of 6,000 miles at a freight of 320 shillings per ton and could undersell Indian coal situated at the most at a distance of 1,200 to 1,500 miles."

The exclusion of the educated youths of this country from high posts in the Government services is another reason of the appalling poverty of the Indian people, India's large army, which nearly absorbs Rs. 55 crores annually is composed mainly of British officers. Her own sons are denied the privilege of serving their own country.

India has to send £30,000,000 sterling annually to London partly to pay interest on capital borrowed by her, partly to pay Government servants, their leave allowance and pensions, partly to pay for Government stores and partly to meet the establishment charges of the India Office and the High Commissioner's Office.

India's army expenditure runs into crores, her commitment to London runs into crores. As long as this along with other things mentioned above continues starving Indians will be counted in millions.

"The British policy in India has been characterized by invertebrate drift, masterly inactivity, inhuman indifferences, vacillation, suspicion and callous disregard to Indian interests." Large imports have killed indigenous industries, heavy exports have brought starvation and constant appearance of famines. Free Trade has strangled India's industries, exclusion of Indians from Government services has brought about unemployment; the sum total of all these is India's apalling poverty.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

MOVE FOR FACILITATING OPERATIONS

PARIS CONFERENCE ENDS

LONDON, April 17.

Paris.—The Banking Conference has concluded. Its proceedings were private, but it is understood it dealt with a world-wide system of interchange of information relating to exchanges and other characteristics of various markets with the object of facilitating international banking operations.—Reuter's Special.

(A Paris message, dated the 12th instant, sent by Reuter on this subject reads as under:—"International co-operation in finance and banking is the object of a Technical Conference which has opened here under the anspices of the League of Nations. The Conference is attended by representatives of 24 national banks of issue, including American.")

MUSLIMS AND KHADDAR

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION

A Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent sends us the following exhortation of Maulana Shaukat Ali made during his sojourn in Hyderabad in reference to the use of Khaddar by all classes of Indians and particularly Muslim:—

"I was very glad to meet Mr. Anjaya, of the Bharat Industrial Company, who is devoting his life for the spread of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar in the Deccan. I would want every self-respecting Indain, specially a Musim, to give up foreign clothing and wear only pure Khaddar. We, Muslims, are poor and so ought to take up the wearing of Khaddar so as to cut down our expenses and save something for the education of our children. The wearing of Khaddar is such a pleasure and comfort. I would appeal to all Muslim friends to help in the growth of this Company and buy a few shares at least. I wish I could have done more for Khaddar in Hyderabad. I do hope my appeal would have some effect and the Company would have good financial support from the Muslims also."

MODIDIH COLLIERY SUBSIDENCE

6 KILLED: 35 INJURED

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Six persons were killed and thirty-five injured when a subsidence occurred at Modidih Colliery near Dhanbad E. I. Railway beneath a number of coolie dwellings. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Government of India, conducted the preliminary enquiry and it is understood that further investigation under the Indian Mines Act will shortly be made.

PILLARS COLLAPSE.

Another message states that some underground pillars of the mine collapsed and a large area of land with four blocks of miners' dwellings with their sleeping occupants and a Mahomedan hotel were swallowed up in the subsidence.—A. P.

FIRST LADY LAWYER OF MADRAS

TO START PRACTICE

MADRAS, April 17.

Miss Anand Bai, the first lady Law Graduate in the Presidency, who is now an apprentice under Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate, was present in Court to-day. She declared to a Press representative her intention of setting up practice.—A. P.

BAMUNGACHEE SHOOTING CASE

MAGISTRATE DEFERS ORDERS

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The District Magistrate of Howrah has examined some more witnesses in Bamungachee shooting enquiry and finally deferred his orders until April 24th.—A. P.

EFFECT OF GOLD STANDARD ON INDUSTRY

JT. INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM

CREDIT POLICY TO BE DETERMINED BY GOLD MOVEMENTS

LONDON, April 17.

The first fruits of the labours of the Joint Industrial Conference appear in a memorandum communicated to the Chancellor dealing with the effect of the gold standard on industry, declaring that in view of the expert fears as regards adequacy of the world's gold supply in the near future and the prospect of a prolonged period of trade depression thereby opened up, it is essential that elasticity of currency credit should be so arranged that industrial recovery will not be arrested by lack of credit facilities. The memorandum expresses the opinion that under the present conditions it is neither practicable nor desirable that the country's credit policy should be determined more or less automatically by gold movements as in pre-war days, nor that the Bank of England should be so tied down by the Gold Reserve Law as not to be able fully to co-operate in the Genoa plan of 1922 for international co-operation in economising the use of gold, in regulating the distribution of gold and in preventing undue fluctuations in its value in terms of wealth.—Reuter's Special.

"KEEP AGITATING"

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE TO KERALA TENANTS

ERNAKULAM, April 17.

Lala Lajpat Rai presiding to-day over the All-Kerala Tenants' Conference, reviewed the tenancy problem, and exhorted tenants to be astir and keep on agitating until the Government were forced to remedy their grievances.—A. P.

OUR C. P. LETTER

SENSATIONAL BRIBERY CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 17.

The King Edward Memorial Society, C. P. and Berar invites applications from the graduates of the C. P. and Berar for the award of one Post-graduate or research scholarship tenable for two years in the United Kingdom or in the Foreign countries. The scholarship shall be of the value of £300 per annum.

EXCISE BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. K. B. Desai, District Excise Officer, is taking his trial in the Court of Mr. Fazul Karim Khan, City Magistrate, Nagpur on a charge of, it is alleged, taking bribes. This is an off-shoot of the Nagpur, Excise Bribery Case in which A. L. Osbourne, District Excise Officer was convicted and sentenced for taking bribes from Excise Contractors. Mr. Ramchandra Dubey, C. I. D. Inspector who was the first witness examined stated that in the documents seized from excise contractors, there were two items which related to this case, one of Rs. 100 and the other of Rs. 800. Rao Bahadur K. S. Nayudu conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. R. N. Padhye, Pleader.

BUTCHER STRIKE.

A quarrel over the system of slaughtering goats has led to a strike by the Butchers in the Nagpur Civil Station area.

It appears that one of the butchers introduced the system of killing goats by "Jhatka" or by a single stroke as against the now prevalent system of slaughtering goats by "halal" in accordance with the injunctions of Islam. The butchers who slaughter goats by "halal" system have gone on strike for they contend that nobody would buy meat from their stalls as they were situated near the stall of meat obtained from goats killed by "jhatka" system.

Interviewed by a representative of the press, the President of the Civil Station Municipality said that "jhatka" system was first introduced in the city where the Mahomedans raised an objection on the ground that if goats were slaughtered by the two methods in the same slaughter house or if the "jhatka" mutton were sold in the same mutton market along with the "halal" mutton it would be against their religion to partake of it. The President has agreed to make a kind of partition in the meat stall and he hoped that his terms would be agreeable to the butchers.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A report of a cold blooded murder of a prostitute by her paramour on last Friday is just to hand from Khamgaon. It appears that a constable suspected that her keep, a prostitute, was in love with another man. Out of jealousy, it is alleged, the constable murdered the woman. He is now in police custody and police investigation is proceeding.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

The construction work of the Nerbudda Bridge near Bikrampur on the Itarsi-Jubbulpore line, which was washed away by the floods is proceeding rapidly. It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the next month and the bridge will be opened to communication by the first week of June.

PROTEST FROM SURAT

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED

TRIBUTE TO VALLABHBHAI PATEL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 16.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat was held on the 13th instant at Ducca Ovara under the auspices of the Surat District and City Congress Committee to protest against the unjust and tyrannical enhancement of Land revenue in Bardoli Taluka and to express sympathy with the Satyagrahi cultivators of Bardoli. Dr. Dixit presided. Prominent workers in the Bardoli Satyagraha campaign including Justice Abbas Tyebji, Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya, Ravishanker, Imam Saheb, Dr. Chandulal and Miss Maniben Patel were invited to address the meeting. Sjt. Fulchand, the poet-bard of Bardoli, was also specially invited with his unique band of 'Bhajaniks' and he entertained the assemblage with choice Bhajans and ballads on Bardoli specially composed by him. Following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Surat protests strongly against the unjust and tyrannical enhancement of land revenue by Government in Bardoli and Choryasi talukas.

(2) This meeting expresses its complete sympathy with the Satyagraha declared after exhausting all other means of securing justice, by the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka under the guidance and leadership of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel in the form of refusing to pay the Government demand of land revenue till the enhancement is cancelled or the Government agree to appoint an impartial tribunal to make a fresh inquiry.

(3) This meeting assures the brave cultivators of Bardoli Taluka and their leader Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel that the city of Surat is and will remain with them to the end in this fight for defending the rights and the self-respect of the cultivator class against the revenue high-handedness.

(4) Lastly this meeting is confident that no citizen of Surat will ever think of buying the lands or other belongings of the Satyagrahis of Bardoli in case the same were forfeited or attached and offered by the Government for sale; nor will the citizens of Surat lag behind in contributing their mite to the campaign in the form of volunteers and funds.

(5) This meeting expresses its sense of gratitude to Sjt. Vallabhbhai for having come over to Bardoli in response to the invitation of the Taluka and for the valuable services he has been untiringly doing to the cultivators of this District as well as to those of the Presidency. The meeting expresses its strong protest against the arrogant disregard by the Government of the negotiations carried on by Sjt. Vallabhbhai with them to save both the people and the Government from a clash and for insulting not only him but the whole country by calling him an outsider. The meeting also believes that the whole responsibility for the Satyagraha struggle lies on the shoulders of the Government themselves.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SATYAGRAHIS.

This meeting heartily congratulates the brave landholders of Bardoli for remaining firm in their resolve against the forfeiture-notices as well as for the wonderful unity achieved by them between the Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and other communities as also between the cultivators, money-lenders, labourers and all other classes; the meeting prays to God to give them strength enough to withstand all repressive as well as divide-and-rule measures on the part of the Government. This meeting also congratulates Shah Virchand Shenaji of Bajipura and eight others of Valod for having shown remarkable firmness and courage even after receiving the forfeiture-notices and thereby for having added to the prestige of Satyagraha, Bardoli Taluka, and the Bania community; the meeting strongly deprecates Shah Kikabhai Tribhuvandas of Vesma in Navsari Prant, who by paying up Rs. 50 being part of the land revenue of his land in the village Ambheti in Bardoli Taluka and congratulates the cultivators of Ambheti for their resolution not to cultivate his land.

To clean the keys of a piano: dust the keys thoroughly, then rub them with a piece of rag moistened with methylated spirit. The spirit cleans, dries quickly and does not injure the keys.

To clean a pearl necklace of pearl submerge it in a small tin of powdered magnesia, leave for a night, and gently brush the powder off in the morning.

SUIT AGAINST MAHARAJA OF TIKARI

COMPLICATED POINTS OF LAW

SITA DEVI'S MARRIAGE LEGAL

PATNA, April 18.

At the Patna High Court, Mr. Justice Kulwant Sahay and Mr. Justice MacPherson delivered judgment in the case brought by Sita Devi against the Maharaja of Tikari for the enforcement of two deeds of gift granting her certain allowances. Their Lordships held that the Maharaja had not been able to prove that Sita Devi had obtained a divorce from her former husband (Mr. Stillwall) in a New Zealand Court by collusion and fraud, and therefore they held that she was free to marry and her marriage with the Maharaja in 1909 was legal and valid. In regard to the first document which granted a life annuity of Rs. 3,000 per month, they held that it was a maintenance grant made to a Hindu wife, but she had forfeited it because she had been proved to have been unchaste. With regard to the second document, which was a grant of Rs. 1,250 per month, they held that this was not a maintenance grant but a deed of gift which was fully operative. Their Lordships therefore gave her a decree in accordance with this document.—A. P.

BIRTHDAY OF PROF. KARVE.

CELEBRATED IN ANAND

(From A Correspondent.)

ANAND, April 17.

The seventy-first birth-date of Prof. Dhondu Keshav Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University, was celebrated this morning in the compound of the Charotar Education Society, under the presidentship of Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar, the Life-member of the Servants of India Society. On this occasion a purse of Rs. 23 was collected from among the teachers and students of the institution and was sent to Prof. Karve for his noble and extraordinary work.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By K.A.M. Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are good-hearted, sensible and sensitive too. You never believe in, or suffer from, the dreaded disease of "superiority complex", which is undoubtedly of Western origin, having penetrated into the East, via the narrow-passaged Suez Canal, though fate will throw you amidst very complex cases, the coming out of which will put you to your mettle. You are a believer in, and a devotee of, fine arts, science, sculpture and or architecture, but you never extend your enthusiasm to the love of God's specimens of fine art in flesh and blood, which is generally to be observed in persons of your calibre and tastes. You are a striet disciplinarian, crossing your "t's" and dotting your "i's" without fail. You also believe in 'a tooth for a tooth', 'an eye for an eye', "I" for an "I", "he" for a "he" but never "she" for a "she."

Being straightforward you never tolerate the wiles and guiles and affected smiles of a treacherous world, and speak out your mind,—just like Motilalji, Jawaharlalji or even Lajpat Raiji; and as you have a good powerful snout to sense out (rather smell) good from bad, chaff from grain, reality from hypocrisy, you save yourself and all near and dear to you from the tentacles of human octopuses. You give them wide berth, and the occasional explosions of justifiable wrath (when persuasion or aloofness fail to achieve the purpose) will clear the ground, and pave the way for future benefits, just as the lava, scoriae and other mineral products of a volcano after sweeping over the surrounding land, makes it richer and more fertile afterwards. Persons who know you well—just as impartial Westerners who know the worth of Indian leaders do—respect you. A loving home is your lot, what more do you want now?

To clean wall paper: Take a breakfast cupful of flour and make it into a moist ball then work in plaster of Paris rolled fine until it is of the consistency of putty. It must not stick to the hands. Clean downwards, turning in the dirty surface. This is much more satisfactory than bread. It should be burnt when finished with and on no account thrown out to birds.

COTTON OF FIXED TYPE

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT

IMPROVEMENT IN TILLAGE AND IMPLEMENTS

"The year 1926-27 was, on the whole, a fairly favourable one," says the Director of Agriculture in his annual report. "No doubt, there were adverse factors such as the excess of kharif rains in Gujarat and Khandesh, the deficiency of late rains over most of the Presidency, the frequent visits of locusts in North Gujarat, etc., etc., which caused considerable anxiety at times, but with all these drawbacks the kharif crops were fairly satisfactory over most of the Presidency while the rabi crops also were on the whole good in most of Gujarat and Khandesh. In fact, except in the south-east of the Presidency, where the rabi crops were definitely bad, the season under review may be said to have been favourable over a large part of the Bombay Presidency. In Sind grave anxiety was felt at the outset as the inundation was much below normal in June, but from the end of this month the river attained its normal level and thenceforward maintained its position well with the result that the kharif crops were generally good. The rabi crops had a good start and though they suffered later on from frequent visitations of locusts their yield was, in most parts, not far below average".

"The prices of agricultural produce were almost stationary or if anything, showed a downard tendency and the fall was especially marked in the case of cotton and gul. On the other hand, wages were either the same as last year or showed a rise in places. The result was that while for the classes labouring for cash wages it was a good year, it was definitely a bad one for the large cultivators chiefly cultivating by employed labour. Thus, for example, in the Deccan Canal tracts which depend chiefly on sugarcane and in the cotton areas, the year under review has been a very unsatisfactory year as compared with those to which the people have been accustomed in the past."

GROUNDNUT CULTIVATION.

The popularity of groundnuts as a crop, based on the introduction of the small, high oil-bearing types by the Agricultural Department, continued.

Groundnut seed of known purity is available through the Agricultural Department, and in certain areas (notably Dharwar) high yielding and high oil-bearing strains are being developed. Every propaganda measure is being used, in Khandesh in particular, to ensure that the types grown are kept pure.

RICE PRODUCTION.

The high yielding strain of Kolamba rice which has been developed at Karjat for the north Konkan is now popular and its growth is being rapidly extended. The plan is to give out fresh seed, known to be pure, for 10,000 acres a year, and though this quantity has not been reached a very substantial proportion of that area is being supplied each year. Another Karjat selection has again proved its suitability in the Ratnagiri District, and arrangements have been made for its multiplication on a large scale.

In Sind, selection and breeding work with Upper Sind rices has been very successful, and types of "Kangni", "Prong", and "Jajai" rices, yielding twenty per cent. increase of crop or more, are now available for distribution on a moderate scale. The demand for these improved seeds is now very keen.

Other lines of development in rice cultivation are chiefly in the direction of manuring.

With the fall in the price of artificial manures, it has become possible to use these profitably for rice, and the extension of their use is being pushed.

FIXED TYPE COTTON.

The improvement of cotton has always been one of the chief items of work of the Agricultural Department, and progress has been made in the year under report in every division.

In Gujarat, the type of Broach cotton known as "1027 A.L.F." has now become the standard in all the areas south of the Nerbuda, and represents the high water mark, as regards staple, of Asiatic cottons. Nothing better in staple than this has been found, but success has been now achieved in obtaining a cotton, of fixed type, by crossig, which has the same staple and a considerably higher ginning percentage. This is known as "No. 5" and is now being multiplied for distribution in the Surat area. This will take the place of part of the supply of pure seed for over 100,000 acres which is now arranged for each year by the Agricultural Department.

In Khandesh, apart from the N. R. cotton distributed by the Agricultural Department and which has become the standard cotton of the tract, the cotton breeder has now isolated two types which seem in all respects better than this, and one of them, known as Dhulia No. 1 is now being grown on a large scale. Under test by the Indian Central Cotton Committee during the year it has been shown to spin 20's as against N. R. cotton which spins 10's to 12's, while it is as good in point of yield and ginning percentage.

In the Karnatak, the distribution of improved cotton seed on a very large scale has continued, in co-operation with the Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Sale Societies. Two further problems have engaged specially the attention of the research workers—namely the breeding of a wilt resistant cotton for the Kumpta tract, and the production of a longer staple cotton suitable for the Dharwar American tract. In both cases success seems to have been reached, and types have been fixed with the desired qualities.

In Sind, American cotton growing has received a set-back in the year under report, owing to the low prices for staple cottons and also owing to an unaccountable failure in the Punjab American Cottons (particularly the so called F.4). The area reached 30,000 acres, but as a result will probbly be much less in 1927.

IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT.

The biggest success with wheat has been obtained in Sind, where the Pusa 12 type introduced into Northern Sind has now become the standard type in the country, the zamindars being, on the whole, now enthusiastic about it even under bosi conditions. The strains of local wheat isolated by the Agricultural Department have again proved their superiority even to the Pusa wheat and are now being spread on a large scale.

The work on improvement of wheats in the Deccan has been disappointing, though a number of strains have been isolated which give a bigger yield than the local wheats. But there do not seem to be strains developed or introduced, which can be recommended on the very large scale that is the case with other crops.

TOBACCO.

The great success of the last year of a new tobacco in the tobacco growing regions of Gujarat was emphasised in the current year, when the demand for seed was phenomenal, as would be expected when it is realiseed that it gives, in irrigated tobacco, an extra value of Rs. 50 per acre. A scheme of multiplication of the seed for supply has now been worked out, and large quantities will be available in future.

Jowar.—The improvement of this, the premier grain crop in the Bombay Presidency, is now an accomplished fact in three different centres in the case of kharif jowar. The seed given out at Dharwar, yielding from 12 to 24 per cent. more than the corresponding local types, is now becoming popular and is in demand. Its extension is only limited by the facilities for multiplication and of organisation of distribution when the seed is multiplied.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TILLAGE.

The tests made at the Presidency Agricultural Show indicated that the time has passed when the main question to be decided is as to the type of tractor to employ. There are now a number of extremely efficient motor tractors on the market and very good implements suited for them,—and the result is that there has become a demand for their use, as a means of cultivation more deeply and thoroughly than can be done by bullocks and also as a method of doing the work more quickly and at a time of year when it could hardly be done by bullocks. As a result, large numbers of tractors have been employed by farmers in Gujerat. Most of these have been bought and used by speculators, who work on hire. A few of the larger landowners have purchased their own. But fifty or more such implements are available and ready to work in Gujarat to-day. In Upper Sind the large Zemindars are very keen on tractor development and if demonstrations could be carried on and reliable data given to them, there would be an early and considerable demand.

DAMAGE BY LOCUSTS.

Swarms of locusts appeared in Sind from September 1926 to February 1927 and in Kathiawar and Gujarat from December 1926 to February 1927. Several swarms operated in both areas travelling erratically. Many places were repeatedly visited, though there is no evidence that a given swarm visited the same place repeatedly. The only observed place of origin of these locusts was the Hab river-bed near Karachi, but the desert area of Thar Parkar is also a possible source. The extent of attack is reported as 32,000 acres in Sind and 15,000 acres in Kathiawar and Gujarat. All crops suffered, but the locusts showed definite preference as regards wild plants. The attack was at its worst everywhere in December and died out in February.

AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT ON CASUALTY

LONDON, April 17.

Washington.—In response to the Senate's resolution asking for information on American operations in Nicaragua the Navy Department has issued a statement in the course of which it says that the United States Marines have incurred casualty of 21 killed and 45 wounded. 202 Nicaraguans are known to have been killed. The additional cost of the Marine Corps totals 590,000 dollars.—Reuter.

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(Signed),
R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, F. I. C.,
Public Analysts.

"British Australian and New Zealander,"
15th December, 1927.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

BY KRISTODAS.

The present movement for the boycott of British goods has led to the formulation of so many different theories and fads that it is not easy for an uninitiated one to wade his way through all these and find a guide for his own conduct of life. The danger of such a movement is that the value and usefulness of a particular theory is too much exaggerated and pitfalls connected with the same underestimated. There is a tendency to optimism which is misplaced and productive of many evils. There are the phantasmagoria of mirage which lead on, unfortunately, the ignorant and the confiding ones to disillusionment. There is no reason for any cocksureness about the whole movement. It must be considered in an experimental stage and any analogies of the other countries are bound to confound and not to clarify. The problem is not a simple one in this country for it is not merely a trade problem nor merely an economic one but it is political, economic, industrial, social and even an educatioanl one. In short, all the aspects of our national life are affected and if a real boycott is to be effected there must be a revolution in all the departments of life and not merely in the trades and industries of the country. The tragedy is that those who preach boycott are not prepared even for a revolution in our trades and industries, not to speak of the other departments of national life. All the different activities are so much interwoven that it is not easy to separate one from the other. As a speaker at a recent boycott meeting pointed out, the occurrence of the floods in Gujerat which would be considered the last thing in the world as likely to increase our trade with England was responsible for our importing corrugated sheets worth more than a crore of rupees. Supposing a new type of serum or vaccine is introduced. Scientists want naturally to experiment with it first. This country affords a good field for such an experiment and while its efficacy for allaying human misery is being tested, we export so much money to Great Britain or what is the same thing we export some raw material in exchange for the same. Our development of roads has now become a vital necessity for opening out the interior villages and getting therein the light and life of the outside world. What happens, however, as soon as we begin doing this? We have to import motor cars, motor accessories, petrol, leather cloth, rubber articles, motor trucks etc., everything going to swell the import trade of the country. This should not mean that boycott itself is an impossible thing. What it does mean however is that it is neither so easy nor so simple as many people seem to imagine. Let us not be misled by the mirage, let us grasp at the realities.

REALITIES—WHAT ARE THEY?

Mahatmaji has given us these realities but our misfortune is that we have not heeded the realities and are running after the fantasies of illusion. Mahatmaji is saying even now what he has repeated so many times before, that boycott of British goods is not a practical proposition but that the boycott of not only British but of all foreign cloth can be achieved immediately. This is not the theory of a mere visionary or a dreamer but of a practical economist who has read the pulse of his countrymen correctly and is in a position to lay down the prescription. The country is already in a position to supply and does supply two thirds of the sartorial requirements of the people and only one third of the requirements are got from outside. Some of the wisest and shrewdest of the millowners say that with the present equipment of the mills they are in a position to duplicate the production and there will be a substantial production forth-coming from handlooms if proper attention is concentrated on them and the handspinning. While with the cotton spinning and weaving mills it would be necessary to place orders for machinery at least with British manufacturers, it would not be the case with handspinning and weaving. The country has not been able to judge still aright the value of the so-called fad of Mahatmaji, namely hand-spinning and weaving; otherwise it would see that this doctrine which was given to the country about a decade back stands good still. The production from both the indigenous mills and handlooms, whether the yarn is handspun or mill spun, will be quite sufficient to oust every yard of foreign cloth from the country and to supply the requirements of the people. Any departure from this doctrine and its practice will not bring about the desired boycott but our last state will be worse than our first state. I am sorry to read in this connection several "dos" and "do nots" from the pen of Mr. Maneklal Vakil. Thus he says "do not preach indiscriminate Swadeshi". The reason given is that everybody cannot afford to pay increased prices. Both the advice and the reasoning are wrong. There cannot be any discrimination in the preaching of Swadeshi just as there cannot be any discrimination in the preaching of truth. Any action for the country must be regardless of self and unmindful of consequences. There cannot be any profit and loss account drawn up with regard to patriotic actions and sacrifices. The very word discriminating Swadeshi is paradoxical just as the words "discriminating protection" invented by the Fiscal Commission were paradoxical. Such terms may be in great favour with the Bureaucracy but should not be with us. I have never heard of mothers being exhorted to be discriminating in their love to their children or children being asked to be discriminating in their love to their parents. Why then should Swadeshi be asked to be discriminating?

ADJUSTMENT TO THE DEMAND.

Mr. Vakil's another advice is "Do not rush through a number of articles nor rush even an article like cloth because production will take time to adjust to the increased demand", the reason being given that otherwise the prices will rise up. Figures have been given time after time, specially for the last ten years to prove that India requires only one third of the production to make up the total requirements of her people. When a full demand for the boycott of cloth is made it is not expected that all the thirty-three crores of people will accept the programme from that very day. The demand will increase slowly and as it progresses the supply will also automatically increase and there will not be any such price crisis as Mr. Vakil fears. It is again to avert any such crisis if it is possible that Mahatmaji wants a clear understnding with the millowners. Just because millowners had increased prices at the time of the political agitation of 1907, it does not follow that the same policy will be followed by them again this time regardless of the ultimate consequences to themselves. Public opinion is more alive this time and it will not be possible for any such action to be taken without receiving strongest condemnation. There is one other advice given which is a mere repetition of the former advice "Do not play into the hands of the millowners and antagonise the consumer by preaching indiscriminate Swadeshi which is sure to lead to increased prices."

I have already replied to this. There is even the advice given in one of the "dos" which takes no objection to the use of foreign cloth, while the pledge itself countenances even the use of British cloth if it may be considered existing stock. All this will dilute the boycott of cloth programme exceedingly and only goes to show how variations on the original programme of Mahatmaji are easy to be preached but difficult to be put into effect. As soon as this latitude is given the boycott will be still born and will fade away with the League after its life of a few months.

END OF A REGIME.

With the departure of Sir Basil Blackett for England there is an end to the financial regime which, though different from the regime which preceded it, is yet very closely similar to it in the loss and injury which India has suffered. Sir Malcolm Hailey as he then was was not much of a financier and the heavy losses which this country then endured were due to his incapacity and to his being led by so called experts. Sir Basil Blackett was a man of capacity but the condition of India remained the same regarding the conduct of her financial affairs. These were not conducted in her best interests in the time of Sir Malcolm Hailey and even less so in the time of Sir Basil Blackett. The latter understood finance but, unfortunately, not the interests of this country. It has come to be a fashion in some quarters to lay all the blame for the bad Government of this country on the shoulders of the Secretary of State. It is true that there is too much interference from the Secretary of State and a man like Lord Birkenhead foists several undesirable policies upon the Government of India, but members of this Government are at liberty to send in their resignations if they honestly and conscientiously feel that the action which they are called upon to take is not conformable to the interests of this country. No body will be able to say, unless the papers are published, as to who was exactly responsible for the forcing down the throat of an unwilling India the ratio measure. It may be said, however, that honours were equally divided between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the same may be said of the more recent controversy with regard to the Reserve Bank. It goes to show the mentality of these men who are called upon to administer our affairs from a distance of five thousand miles that Sir Basil Blackett even now has the hardihood to tell us on the eve of his departure that the particular ratio of the rupee was unimportant and that the main thing was stabilisation. Stabilisation was important but no less important was the particular point at which the stabilisation was to be made. There were no leaders of trade and industries to honour him.

PRACTICAL NATIONALISM.

The controversy regarding protection to oil industry has started afresh the question as to how far companies started with sterling capital and practically financed and managed by non-Indian element can claim protection in India from the Government of India even though the consumers' interests may be affected thereby. We in this country are so very tolerant and catholic in these respects that even the Report of the External Capital Committee was modesty itself as compared with action taken by foreign countries to regulate their control of foreign companies. Thus recently the Egyptian Council of Ministers has imposed additional conditions for the granting of decrees for the formation of Egyptian Limited liability companies and it is interesting to note that several striking changes have been made, imposing restrictions upon the formation and running of foreign companies in Egypt. The decision makes it obligatory on every concern to have two Directors of Egyptian nationality and lays down that, apart from workers, at least 25 per cent of all the staff, administrative as well as technical, must be of Egyptian Nationality and that one-fifth of the capital must be reserved for Egyptians. In the event of the capital not being subscribed within the period stipulated, the Council of Ministers have the right either to prolong that period for not more than three months or to waive the condition altogether. The foreign Chambers established in Egypt are naturally placed in a condition of ferment but the Egyptian Government is not likely to give way to such a clamour, specially where commercial and industrial interests of Egypt demand the issue of such an enactment.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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DEATH PENALTY IN ARMY AND AIR FORCES

LABOUR'S AMENDMENT FOR EXTENDING ABOLITION LOST

LONDON, April 17.

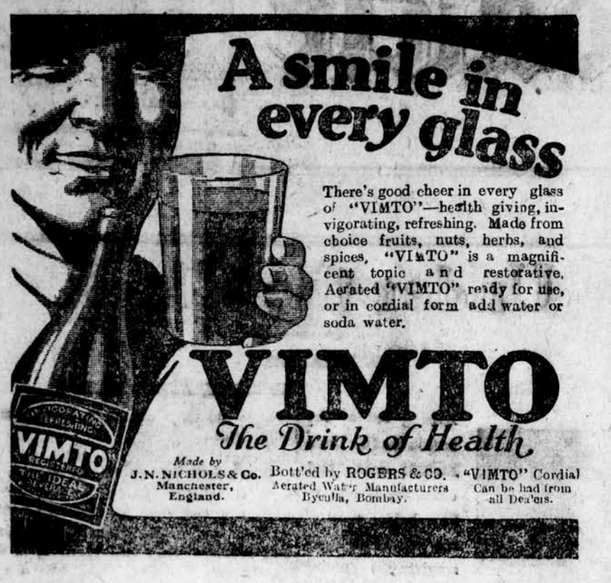
The House of Commons, to-day, by 199 votes to 107, rejected a Labourite amendment to the Army and Air Force Annual Bill extending abolition of the death penalty to offences of cowardice and desertion.

The House of Commons also rejected, by 192 votes to 119, the amendment of Sir John Simon narrowing the issue to the question of abolition of the death penalty in case of the offence of cowardice.—Reuter.

THIRD READING PASSED.

LONDON, April 18.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Army and Air Force Annual Bill.—Reuter.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The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For nearly two decades past the South Indians have been steadily emigrating into the great industrial and commercial city of Bombay and to-day they number at a conservative estimate nearly 10,000. The major portion of this population consists of the "middle class" salaried people.

2. It will be seen from the report recently published by the Bombay Labour Office that out of the budgets collected about 45 per cent. of the South Indians in Bombay are earning from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per mensem as against 36 per cent. of the Bombay city people. The community, therefore, is entirely free of the charge sometimes laid at their door of undercutting salary.

3. It is, however, a pity that our South Indian friends have so far neglected the question of their social welfare in this city. It is common knowledge that there is probably not a single South Indian land-holder in Bombay. Are we going to continue in this condition? Cannot we do something, if not individually, at least collectively? The necessity for a Central South Indian Hall in Bombay is then all the more pressing. The time has come when the pioneer workers of the several South Indian organizations in Bombay should tackle this question in earnest and in unison.

4. The collectivist spirit is already abroad. As a good sign of the consensus of opinion, it is understood that the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha of Dadar, and the Vani Vilas Sabha of Matunga, the two amateur South Indian Dramatic associations in Bombay, have recently taken successful steps to amalgamate under the name of "South Indian Amateurs" with a still longer view of possible merger with the South Indian Association. The Malabar Badminton Club have taken up the question of unifying and centralising the various Badminton Tournaments. Will not the South Indian Association, Matunga, the South Indian Union, Parel, the Mysore Association, Matunga, and the Travancorean Association, Parel, endeavour to come under one common roof—a Central South Indian Association. The dissipation of pioneer effort—undoubtedly there are a number of earnest and selfless South Indian workers—in the rivalry of small parochial associations is a lamentable loss to the community. The common interests should supervene over sectional and the welfare of the community raised to its rightful pedestal of majestic imperiousness. A central organization would undoubtedly be much stronger and capable of looking after the varied interests of its constituents.

5. The call for a South Indian Gymkhana, under whose wide and benevolent auspices, the South Indians in Bombay can enjoy the unbounded pleasure of organized sports, is persistent and urgent. The drab and dreary toil at the office desk has ruined many a lusty South Indian—has made many physical wrecks—has lowered the general physical stamina. Why—All work and no Play. Oh! brothers, save ye from yourselves. Drive away melancholic pessimism. Up and be doing. Success shall be yours.

The South Indians are real lovers of sports and at home one and all are sports enthusiasts. Where is this inborn enthusiasm now? It has vanished in Bombay with alarming results. A quick and certain impetus should be given to the regeneration of the dormant athletic spirit amongst the South Indians in Bombay. The first and foremost step for this is the creation of a South Indian Gymkhana to provide to the South Indians on fairly easy cost their favourite games of Football, Hockey, Tennis, Badminton and Cricket. Will not the Secretaries of the various South Indian organizations collaborate and bring about the desired centralisation, and make—

(1) A South Indian Gymkhana, and
(2) A South Indian Hall,

a fait accompli.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. M. IYER.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

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"ANOTHER STEP FORWARD."

To The Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—The above is the title of a booklet issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in connection with the long-looked for accelerated local service introduced from the 15th April. So far as Dadar residents are concerned I must confess it is not a step forward. The new service seems to have been introduced more to meet the requirements of residents at Bandra and beyond rather than the entire suburban residents. Dadar residents would rather go back to the pre-accelerated service period than feel satisfied over the present service. To give only one instance, in the evening between 5-25 and 5-57 while residents of Bandra and beyond have four trains Dadar residents have not even one. There are only three trains between 5-30 and 6-30 viz. 5-57, 6-4 and 6-21. Thus is Dadar served by the accelerated service and it must be noted that this one hour is the most important time when more passengers go home. Dadar apart from being an important junction is an important suburb heavily populated and yet in the competion beween the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Port Trust Railway to pamper to the suburban people at Bandra and beyond, Dadar has been completely ignored. So far about trains stopping at all stations.

The accelerated service has deprived Dadar residents of the few fast trains. It must be admitted that there is a saving of about five minutes in the time taken between Dadar and Church Gate and vice versa and for this little mercy there is not a single fast service train from Church Gate to Dadar. There is one fast train at 10-21 a.m. from Dadar to Church Gate. I have taken only the morning and evening trains which are availed of by the large number of employees in the Fort.

The least that the authorities can do to undo this wrong to the large number of Dadar residents is to arrange for stopping some of the many fast trains between Virar and Churchgate at Dadar and to make the 5-45 p.m. train from Churchgate stop at Dadar in addition to the present evening trains stopping at Dadar. Again, instead of two trains leaving Churchgate at 5-57 and 6-4 respectively stopping at Dadar, the interval between these two trains may be slightly increased so that the 6-8 train will stop at Dadar while the 6-4 will be a fast one. This will be more convenient to passengers and will save many the trouble of hanging round Churchgate station from 5-30 to 6 p.m. daily.

The whole arrangement looks like robbing Peter to pay Paul. Where Dadar has been deprived of fast trains, Bandra and beyond get more trains and those too fast ones. Perhaps it is an indirect warning that Dadar residents should move towards Salsette and occupy the vacant developed plots of the B. D. D. Will the authorities improve the Dadar service at least when the revision takes place as usual on the outbreak of the monsoon.—Yous, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

82-24, Miranda Bldgs,
Dadar, April 17.

DEMOCRACY AND PATRIOTISM

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO YOUTH

The Prime Minister addressed a huge audience at the Junifior Imperial League Conference at the Albert Hall in Mail Week. In addition to his speech was conveyed by an overhead wire to Hyde Park, over a mile away where many more heard it by means of loud speakers. His address was an appeal to youth. He observed:—

There is a catchword that has been running round the world since the War. It emanated, I think, from America. At any rate, it has been used here widely and it is this, "We must make the world safe for democracy". I will give you a much truer catchword than that, and one which means a much more difficult task. We have got to make democracy safe for the world.

Democracy, it has been said is on its trial. That is true. Democracy after all is only one of many forms of Government. Ever since men gathered together in the smallest tribe, until the time that they formed themselves into vast empires, that problem of how they should be governed has remained from the beginning and will be with us to the end. We have one immense advantage in having left to us the Crown. The Crown not only forms the historic link that binds the centuries together, but it give us, above all our party quarrels, one supreme head to which Tories, Liberals and Labour can alike look up as a symbol of the unity of the nation—a head so regarded throughout all corners of the Emprie and throughout the great Indian Empire. The fact that we have that should help us materially in our task.

You will never get that perfect democracy at which we aim until the whole people plays its part.

Let It Ride.—Bobby was getting impatient with his sweetheart, and said: "Betty, how is our romance going to end?"

"Why, Bobby, why did you go and bring that up? You don't want to skip to the last chapter yet, do you?" was the apprehensive reply.—"Indianapolis News."

Speaking of Laps.—"I was reared in the lap of luxury," said the multimillionaire's daughter.

"Try mine for a chance," suggested the impecunious young man.—"Boston Transcript."

Lucky Coincidence.—"Is Helen happily married?"

"I should say so. Diamonds on every finger, and I think she likes him, too."—"New York World."

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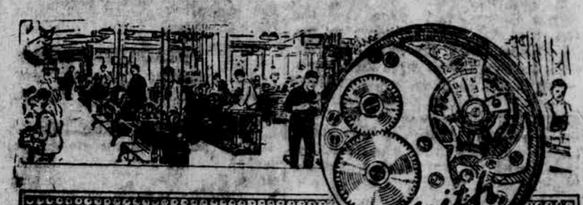

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Thousands of other watches, in wear, fall due for overhaul or repair every week. Machinery cannot work for ever without attention.

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West End Watch Co.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 19 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

FIGHTING PEACE PRESIDENT.

AMAZING CAREER OF COSGRAVE.

A MAN SENTENCED TO BE SHOT A FEW YEARS AGO.

STORY OF HIS CHEQUERED LIFE

Sentenced to be shot a few years ago now the head of his nation's Government! This is one of the striking contrasts, we are reminded, in the career of William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State. A lover of peace, even if he has to fight for it—sa his friends dscribe him. A mild-manner man who "carries a horse-shoe in a kid glove"; a kindly, quiet, frail-appearing man with a will of iron.

Mr. Cosgrave's visit has given the news papers a chance to retell the story of his checkered life—how he joined the Sinn Fein and fought in Dublin in the Easter Rebellion of 1916, was made prisoner, and heard a British court martial sentence him to death; how he heard the rifle volley that killed his cell-neighbour in Kilmainham jail, and expected to be the next one executed; how he was reprieved and carried off on a convict ship doomed for life to hard labour in exile: how he escaped that fate, too, and how later he wore a disguise that outwitted the British Black and Tans.

Those were the days when the Irish Republic had been proclaimed, and Lieutenant Cosgrave and Eamon de Valera were fighting for the same political ideal. Donning his green uniform and shouldering his rifle with his brother Philip, who has since died, and his half-brother Frank Burke, who was killed a few days later, Cosgrave led his little company into the South Dublin Union, ready to die, if need be, for the cause he espoused. In a copyright sketch of his life, written by Edward A. Lawler of the Dublin "Irish Independent," and published in the Boston "Post," we get this close-up of the scenes in which tragedy came closest to Cosgrave, as told in his own words:

"The last big attack on our stronghold," Mr. Cosgrave told me, "was made by British troops under Sir Francis Vane, who a few days later, was responsible for bringing to light the murder of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, by a British officer during that week. My brother, Frank Burke, was shot dead within a few yards of me in the nurses' home, and our commandant, Eamon Ceannt, was wounded, but we held the building until the order came from Pearse to surrender.

"We surrendered to an Irishman, an officer in the British Army, who was most courteous and considerate, and, I may say, his consideration was not confined to that particular day. I was taken prisoner with the others to Kilmainham jail, and lodged in the cell next to that in which was Maj. John McBride, who had fought against the British in the Boer War.

"I was court-martialed with him and some others, and we were all sentenced to death.

"YOUR TIME IS UP."

"I remember clearly the morning of May 5, when Major McBride was executed. About four o'clock I was awakened by voices outside Major McBride's cell. I heard knocking on the door of his cell, apparently by the officers who had something to do with summoning him to his execution. I heard some one say, 'Your time is up,' and through the keyhole in the door of my cell I could dimly see figures passing down the iron staircase of that dark and gloomy building. There was silence for several minutes, and then a volley of rifles rang out, and it did not need much imagination on my part to realize that Major McBride had made the supreme sacrifice.

"I was still under sentence of death, and I began to prepare my soul for the end. But the call did not come to me. Thirty-six hours later, the longest period any of the reprieved men were kept without information of the fact, I was notified that the sentence of death on me had been commuted to penal servitude for life."

A few days after that, the biographer recalls, Mr. Cosgrave and his brother Philip were transferred to the penal settlement at Portland, Isle of Wight, where at one time the old Fenian leader, Mischael Davitt, had been imprisoned On June 17, 1917, however, the British Government granted amnesty to all the Easter rebellion prisoners, and Mr. Cosgrave returned to his home in Dublin.

The Sinn Fein organization, we are reminded, had at this time turned its activities to contesting for certain vacancies in the British Parliament. Among others, Mr. de Valera was elected for Clare and Mr. Cosgrave for Kilkenny City. His Dublin biographer recalls that posters were put up all over the city showing him in British convict garb, and underneath in heavy type were the words, "We got him out to put him in." And he has been "in," politically speaking, ever since. P. J. Kelly, staff correspondent of the New York "World," tells the Irish President's life story in part as follows:

Still on the sunny side of fifty, he is physically, not tall, slight and fair-haired, looking like a man who might have been a poet if he hadn't gone early into municipal politics.

He was born in the center of one of Dublin's most populous quarters. His people were in what is euphemistically known in Ireland as "the licensed trade," that is to say his father was a grocer and vintner; and in those social moments when public opinion concentrates at the bar, young Cosgrave had opportunities of seeing life through the hard eyes of men who had to work long hours for a living.

His father was a City Councillor and a Guardian of the Poor.

President Cosgrave has now left the crowded haunts of his youth to reside in the open country at the foot of the pleasant Dublin hills, and licensed premises have passed into the hands of strangers. Also President Cosgrave's government has introduced restrictive legislation, aimed at reducing the consumption of liquor, by shorter hours and the continued imposition of war taxation on brewery and distillery products.

Incidentally, it is intended to reduce the number of licensed houses by anything from 30 to 50 per cent., and to make the survivors pay reasonable compensation to the owners who are driven out of business. For many months the trade has been berating the Government as oppressors and despoilers, and explaining into every available ear that it is ruined and that the poorhouse is the only prospect. Mr. Cosgrave looked at the ruined with a hard sort of look in his eye, and with a cold smile mentioned that he had been in the trade himself.

Mr. Cosgrave had a comparatively mild career in Dublin public life up to 1916, the year when, to quote Mr. Kelly again, "Sinn Fein took to revolution in such a hurry that its Army didn't get to know in time to take part in it." Passing over the period spent in British prisons, already described, we come to the stormy years when Cosgrave and other Sinn Fein leaders strove by violence again to set up a Republican government, and made no headway at it. Then came the truce of 1921, the Free State proposition from Lloyd George, the treaty and the split in Sinn Fein caused by his final acceptance.

Here is where Cosgrave and De Valera parted company, Mr. Kelly remarks, the one accepitng the Free State scheme as the best that could be obtained, the other continuing to fight for a republic separate from the British Empire. Now the two former friends, many editors note, are facing each other as political opponents in the Dail Eireann, each with a strong following. Moreover, both were recently in this country seeking, incidentally, the valuable support of Irish-American sympathy. The hint of rivalry in this situation brought it about that the Cosgrave welcome to New York was guarded by a greater turnout of bluecoats than any demonstration since "Lindy" came. No less than 3,000 police were strung along the route. There was wide interest of his coming, which was at the invitation of the President of the United States.

"PEACEABLE MEN."

Of President Cosgrave's responses to questions, the New York "Times" tells us:

When the name of De Valera was mentioned, Mr. Cosgrave smiled gently and said: "We are both peaceable men" and insisted that it would not be in keeping with his friendly mission to discuss Mr. De Valera. "Everything is peaceful in Ireland more so than ever now," he went on. "Irish prisons now haven't half the prisoners that they held before the trouble."

With him were Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defence; Joseph P. Walshe, Secretary of External Affairs; Dairmuid O'Hagerty, Secretary of the Executive Council, and Col. Joseph O'Reilly, aid to the President.

Fitzgerald, a young man with keen blue eyes, a curly mop of brown hair and the face of a poet—he is one—talked more freely of Irish affairs.

"We are an independent people and have the fullest measure of independence," he said, "and it is this which we want to tell the American people we meet. Th enew Ireland is a far different thing from the old Ireland. We're Irish from one end of the country to the other, and we govern ourselves."

Those who wish to know how Chicago and its Mayor strike an Irishman fresh from the native sod can get the desired information in the visitor's own words.

"There is no city so libeled as Chicago," Mr. Cosgrave told an Associated Press correspondent. "I never saw such order, such perfect control of traffic, such marvelous buildings, and such cordial people. The Irish there are tip-top Americans.

"You ask me about the libeled man, 'Big Bill' Thompson. If I were not in the habit of discounting much, I would have thought before I came here that he was a tough and a roughneck. He is a kindly, big American, who is full of enthusiasm fo rhis country and its history.

GREAT ECONOMIC STRIDES.

Mayor Thompson had been at the La Salle Street Station, wearing a raccoon coat and a gray fedora hat—all the rest of the welcoming committee wore silk hats—and had made the Irish President feel at home, later honouring him with a great luncheon at the Drake Hatel. Mr. Cosgrave's speech on that occasion is thus summarized by a Chicago correspondent:

One of the greatest problems of Ireland to-day, he said, is that of immigration. Most Irish citizens have relatives in America or other lands, and there is great incentive for them to leave the homeland. There are 4,500,000 citizens in the United States whose parents came from Ireland—about as much as the population of Ireland. Gaelic, he asserted, is now being taught in the elementary schools, and soon, he hoped, Ireland will be bilingual.

"In an economic way, Ireland has made great strides during the last five years of Free State Government," he said, "and she will continue to make more and greater progress. Formerly we were compelled to look to England for experts to direct our vast commercial and State affairs. Now we have a United States financial expert, working on the stabilization of our currency, and some from Sweden are advising us on aspects of the industrial situation."

At Washington President Coolidge welcomed the Irish President in the White House, and asked him about the Free State's financial and economic progress, and was told that the cost of government was about 23,000,000 pounds a year, which compares favourably with the per capita cost of government in the United States. Along these lines the Boston "Transcript" pays the Free State a solid compliment in these words:

The Irish Free State has now been in existence a little more than five years. It has had a very hard row to hoe. It found the country desolated by war—its industries wrecked, its farms neglected, the country administratively shorn of its industrially most productive province, its people unfortunately divided. Against this condition the government of the Free State has struggled bravely and discreetly. Though times are very hard, a noteworthy gain has been made. Good roads have taken the place of ruined thoroughfares. The people are now building where a few years ago they were burning and tearing down. Public improvements have everywhere been set in motion, and these will soon begin bearing fruit. Notable among these is the utilization of the water-power of the Shannon, which will develop an immense horse-power, and unquestionably greatly stimulate Irish industry. The country is advancing in education and in material comfort. Ardently desiring peace, the people no longer tolerate disturbance. Mr. Cosgrave's government represents all this forward-looking development.

GIGANTIC WORK IN RUSSIA.

GORKY'S JOY AND PRIDE

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

Publication in the Russian press and in many European newspapers of Maxim Gorky's letter of greeting to the Soviet Government on the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution of 1917 has drawn sharp comment from many of his former comrades.

Several prominent emigre publicists, including Th Dan, the Russian revolutionist have resented Gorky's praise of the Bolshevist regime and reminded him that the official brutality in Russia to-day is about as bad as it was under the Romanoffs. Stirred by these criticisms, Gorky has sent out an open letter from Sorrento, Italy, in which he reiterates his defense of the Soviet Government and remarks:

"Formerly, members of the 'Black Hundreds' wrote to me indignantly and threatened me with all sorts of nonsense, just as is being done now by people who, I assume, fifteen or twenty years ago were honest enemies of the activities of the 'Black Hundreds.' Literature of that sort never hindered me at that time from doing my job, it doesn't hinder me to-day and it won't hinder me in the future."

The anniversary article that started the controversy, as given in Pravda, the official Moscow organ of the Communist Party of Russia, reads, in part, as follows:

"Ten years have passed, but the Soviet's power stands, becomes firmer, and angers all its enemies by its vitality.

"It is getting stronger and is creating in the Soviet Union the foundation for the construction of a new world. As such a foundation I regard the uschring of the subjugated will to live—that is, the will to create, for life means creation. Everywhere free human activity is profaned and violated through senseless and cynical exploitation. The capitalist political order destroys the joy of creative work and makes labour a curse, and not the free expression of the creative power of human beings. This is known.

THE RUSSIAN WORKER IS LEARNING.

"It seems to me that in the Soviet Union human beings are beginning to work in the consciousness of the significance of labour for the State, in the consciousness that for the State, is the consciousness that work alone is the direct road to liberty and culture. The Russian worker is not merely earning a miserable existence, as used to be the case: he is creating a State for himself. He feels that he is gradually becoming master of the whole country and the leader of the peasantry on the road to freedom.

"He is learning to understand that the whole world belongs to the working people; that science offers him this world as raw material for the creation of everything useful: that science conquers the forces of nature in order to lighten mankind's hard labor. Soon he will have to understand that labor creates not only material values but something incomparably greater: the consciousness of the power of human reason and his destiny to overcome any and all resistance through intelligent will to action writes a correspondent in "New York Times."

"The Russian worker is learning, bearing in mind the legacy of his leader, Vladimir Lenin, to rule his State successfully—this is a fact importance of whoch cannot be exaggerated.

"Great credit must be given to the Soviet power for its creation of a wonderful press, which so intelligently and completely makes the population of the Union acquainted with the life of the whole world, and pitilessly uncovers the lies and dirt of that life.

"The Russian people are living under the constant influence of the free and severe words of truth about all world happenings, about the cruel shamelessness, the unbridled desires of the ruling class, and how that class is becoming insane in its process of degeneration, and how the healthy desire of the oppressed for its abolition is growing. This is the most important thing to know, and the Soviet press understands how to teach it.

CONQUERING THE OLD ADAM.

"When a person is 60 years old, he begins to feel surfeited with the 'negative' characteristics of mankind and feels the need of establishing its positive sides. The need is not the result of weariness. It arises because a person understands what power is needed by the modern Russian to conquer the 'old Adam' in him—the heritage of past centudies.

"It is a known and undisputed fact that the capitalist order is never able anywhere to rear 'good' human beings. And when we think of the conditions under which Russians of to-day who are from 35 to 45 years old and who are now constructing the new life grew up, we certainly are not surprised that they have retained some weaknesses, but we are surprised that they are not worse than they are and that they are constantly perfecting themselves.

"I am not inclined to minimize the evils, but I am also not inclined to demand from any one things that he is not yet able to do. In my opinion the human being of whom I am speaking is more than good enough, just as he is.

"It is not my business to talk about something that others will say better—about the gigantic work that has been done in Russia in the last ten years.

"My joy and my pride is in the new Russian, the creator of the new State. This small but great man, who is to be found in all corners of the country—in the factories and on the villages, lost in the steppes and the Siberian forests, in the mountains of the Caucasus and the tundras of the North; this often very lonely man who must work among persons who understand him only with difficulty; this creator of his State, who modestly does a seemingly small piece of work that is of vast historical significance, is the one to whom I send my sincere greetings.

"Comrade! May you know and believe that you are the most necessary human being in the world! With your detail work you have really begun to create a new world.

"Learn and teach! I give you a hearty handshake, Comrade!"

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1928.

Arising out of the breeze in the Dave Assault case two conferences are to be held shortly, one of third class magistrates under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A. LL.B., M. L. A., Bar-at-Law, to protest emphatically but respectfully against the reference made to them as a class by Mr. Justice Baker and another under the auspices of the redoubtable Mr. Bahubhai T. Desai, B.A., LL.B., M.M.C., M.L.C., to protest, under pain of penalty of non-co-operation, against the reference made by Mr. Jinnah against third-class pleaders, as a class.

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I understand that Uncle Ben, under the inspiration of Mr. Ginwalla, presided recently at a public meeting held under the auspices of Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar. That the chela benefitted by the initiation of the Guru is evident from the fact that last Friday, when Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar spoke, to the surprise of the Improvement Trust, of his publishing "rubbish" in the "Herald," dear old Uncle Ben behaved like a domesticated kitten, thus giving an example more eloquent than words that he is a true Vedantist. All honour to him and his Guru.

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A "sub" writing in the "Herald" speaks of Upton Sinclair's "Brass Check." There's plenty of both in Dalal Street. Why go looking for them in America?

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When it is not brass or cheek it is ignorance. The other day an amazing outrage was perpetrated in thick type across two columns; yesterday a howler on the top of the first column of the front page.

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If Mr. D. G. Upson marks Uncle Ben speaking of "Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi" he will hear a great deal about it.

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What would it be if Uncle Ben replies? Well, it doesn't matter, for in any case it wouldn't be a frontal attack. Isn't he a "man behind" the paper?

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The "Herald" has made its political appointments. If they don't materialise it won't be Uncle Ben's fault. In view of possible eventualities he has protected himself with characterising his forecast a "speculation."

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Talking of safe-guards, an equally circumspect editor as Uncle Ben recently fortified himself against likely libel action by announcing an "alleged war" somewhere beyond the frontier.

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Headlines from the "Herald" again: "£350,000 wasting: Small unclaimed fortunes in the Pay Office." It's no use allowing cupidity to be roused. The said funds are not to be disposed of as largesse.

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"There's quite reason to be upset with the Small-mindedness of the Pay Office, I agree. But then fellows over there behave as they did in a local bank not long ago.

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To narrate that story. A cheque drawn with delightful facility was returned with the endorsement "no funds." The drawer was irate. He stamped his foot and roared "only this morning I saw in the papers that the Bank has a reserve fund of one crore. What's the meaning of the remark "no funds?"

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Explaining King Victor's escape from a bomb outrage Reuter says: "The King probably owed his life to the fact that he went directly to the Fair from the Station." Aren't they protecting angels?

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Thus the "Madras Mail" commenting on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's explanation of the genesis of communalism:

"The Pandit has a facile tongue. Those who heard him speak in Madras know that he can reel off sonorous and picturesque phrases with as much ease as, say, the Madras chokra breaks into song. The Pandit suffers, however, from a failing also common to the chokra, he finds explanations difficult. Evidently the "Mail" considers music a crime.

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Colonel Amery has been holding a dissertation on "climbing." Reuter says that since he arrived in London Jaffar Pasha met Colonel Amery and exchanged views with him.

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An article on Tennis in an Anglo-Indian paper contains the sub-heading "Mehtas Silence." The journal seems to think that loquacity stands for "deuce."

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The "Daily Express" has something to say about "Simon's misleading bluff." What's the other variety?

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From the "New Times"; "we don't think there is a more staunch body of Hindus to defend the communal interest than the Hindu Nationalists of the Central Provinces." I don't know about that, but Dr. Moonje comes from there.

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"In Sind the Hindu Nationalists in a majority are for Sind's autonomy provided the proposal is not financially impossible." The impossibility is Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

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Scouting the fear expressed by Sind Hindus of the atrocities of the Muslim majority a Karachi paper observes: "We wonder if the Hindus say something very different from Lord Birkenhead." They do however when they talk of boycott of the Simon Commission.

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A young man and his wife were staying at a hotel in the country. On the evening of their arrival his wife went up to bed and left him smoking his pipe.

Presently he, too, went up, but it was dark, and he could not find the room. After a good deal of wandering about, he thought he had at last found it.

He tapped on the door and said: "Honey! Honey!"

There was no answer.

Again he tapped—a little louder this time—and again he cooed: "Honey! Honey!"

Then a voice from inside the room answered:

"Go away, you idiot! This is a bathroom, not a beehive!"

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST CALCUTTA PAPER

EDITOR AND PRINTER PLEAD "NOT GUILTY"

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Satyaranjan Bakshi and Satyaranjan Mukherjee Editor and printer respectively of "Bangalar Katha" published at "Forward" office Calcutta appeared to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer to a charge of sedition and promoting class hatred (sections 124 A and 153A). The Public Prosecutor opening the case said the case was based on certain articles appearing in the "Katha" the headings of some of which were "Result of English Rule", "Never Give Up" and "Travellers, Proceed on your journey". In addition to these, said the Prosecutor, he would put in two other articles entitled "Initiation into new life" and "Diarchy versus Misgovernment" which he said had appeared in that paper.

Mr. E. A. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner, Detective Department, produced the sanction of Government to prosecute the accused.

Charges were framed against the accused to which they pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned to 27th April—A. P.

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